

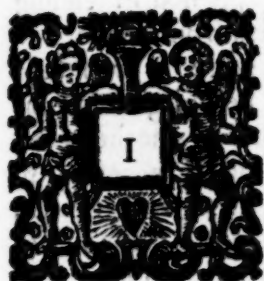


T H E

Literary Magazine :

For J U L Y, 1758.

The present Crisis of Europe and America reviewed.



IN some former numbers of this work (see vol. ii. p. 505, and vol. iii. p. 1, and p. 49.) we gave a history of our own times, which may be considered as connected with what we now present to our readers. Mean while, we have observed some times with pleasure, and sometimes with concern, that the conjectures and observations we took the liberty to make, have been verifi'd by events, which makes it necessary to continue the subject by a farther review.

Whatever may be pretended by other courts, that of *France* was certainly the secret and original cause of the present commotions in *Europe*. The Empress Queen, tho' possessed both of ambition and revenge, found those passions too expensive for her to gratify either, had it not been for the secret assistance she got from the *French* court. Embroil'd as the latter was in an unequal contest with *England* upon the Continent of *America*, she sought to change it into an *European* quarrel, in which the Electorate of *Hanover* was to be a pledge for the conduct of *Great Britain*. The erection, acquisition, and the maintainance of a few paltry forts upon that Continent, were pretended as the grounds of the contest; but the scheme was much deeper laid, and affected the very vitals of the *English* Empire in *Ame-*

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rica, and consequently in *Europe*. By the help of their missionaries, the most artful set of men in the world, they had gained over some of the most warlike of the *Indian* nations, and upon them they built for exterminating the *English* interests there. They happened to be well served in their Generals, who were all, or most of them, regular bred soldiers; an advantage the *English* were wholly destitute of; but above all, their common men inur'd to hardship and poverty of living, kept in the field in seasons when *Englishmen* could scarce have kept their houses, and served with chearfulness, upon provisions on which an *Englishman* must have starved.

Their successes were answerable, and they baffled all the expence of *England*, and all the courage of her subjects, in many instances too recent for us to mention here. Notwithstanding all this, they would have found the undertaking too arduous to be executed on the easy plan they laid down, had not that worst of demons, *disension* in public councils, entered into the *English* governments whom they were to attack, and who like the *Jews* of old, when besieged by the *Romans*, were cutting one anothers throats when the enemy was entering their gates with fire and sword. But in one respect they were far more unpardonable than the *Jews* themselves, who generally left off their bickerings, that they might unite

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against

against their foes : but that was not the case with our *English* colonists. Unreasonable obstinacy on the side of power as well as property, kept them always divided, even when the sword was at their throats.

Mean while, it was matter of amazement to all *Europe*, that *France* in the acquisition of a territory in *America*, which, to all appearance, was not worth the conquering, should spend such immense sums, and form such dangerous intrigues as she did upon the Continent of *Europe*. Her designs, tho' long suspected, were not absolutely detected, till the management of her commissaries, who were appointed to treat with those of *England*, and to settle her limits in *America*, made it extremely plain, that she had formed such pretensions there, as, had they been carried into execution, must have totally ruined the most beneficial of our colonies, and must have ingrossed to herself the commerce of the new world. The court as well as people of *England*, were fully sensible of this, and resented it accordingly. But their resentment was carried on at an expence quadruple of what it cost *France* to distress them. The immense charge in hiring transports, is almost beyond credibility, and perhaps greater than if those transports had been made the actual property of the Government. The charge of embarking and disembarking troops, artillery and baggage, was equal in proportion, but above all, the inconveniency of having no port upon the ocean from which our armaments could sail directly, gave the enemies of *Great-Britain* infinite advantages every year, and every season's experience showed the irreparable inconveniency of being obliged to fit out our armaments from the Tower of London, from whence it requires two or three winds before they can proceed directly on their voyage. Nay ships have been known to have been detained so long in the *Downs*, that their whole provisions for *America* have been twice exhausted, and they as often revictualled. The *French* on the contrary, by sailing directly from *Brest*, have not only a cheap, but what was more precious, an expeditious, passage to their Colonies. They knew the importance of this, and availed themselves of it. They had no notion of burdening their public with unnecessary and immense charges for transports, only that the Captains, and other officers of their ships of war, might live more at large and commodiously.

Thus we make war in *America*, at more than treble the expence our enemies do, and hitherto not to half so good purpose. Expeditions that ought to have been carried on in *April*, have, by unforeseen accidents, been delayed till the season for acting was over. This happened year after year during the late war ; and experience seems not to have improved us so as to prevent it in this. For though every party that was out, charged the party that was in, with dilatory and trifling measures, yet, when they themselves came in play, matters never were mended. No Allowance was made for the accidents of winds, seas, and enemies. The last moment of embarkation was waited for, and somewhat has always happened to render it too late. Even the present administration, vigilant and vigorous as they are, has not been able to remedy it, if we believe the accounts that are dated from thence, for, if any thing bids fair to defeat the expedition under general *Abercromby*, and others of our officers there, it is the delay that has happened in sending tents and other necessaries from hence.

Upon the whole, therefore, if we should have the misfortune to be obliged to continue the *American* war for another year, our government will find it necessary to lend the expeditions they send thither, three or four months advance ; the loss of being there a month or two too soon, being but trifling, if any at all, as it seasons the men with the country, but being too late is, and always has been, and always will be, irreparable.

The expeditions, however, that are now going forward in *America* against the *French*, wear a most promising aspect, and it is more than probable that we shall succeed in our attacks against *Louisburgh* and *Crown-Point*. But it may not be easy, or perhaps proper, to determine the degree of power, that may be expedient for us to leave with the *French* in *America*, in case we are so successful in all our enterprizes, as to bring them to our own terms. That stubborn disregard of the *English* government, which, in times of the greatest danger, manifested itself in several of our provinces, seems to make it necessary they should be continued in a condition, to be obliged always to have recourse to, and dependance on their mothercountry ; which would, perhaps, not be long the case, were they entirely rid of all apprehension from the *French*. As to the supposition of their joining the *French*, it would be a measure of so much rashness and folly, as well

well as wickedness, that it seems to deserve no farther notice.

In other parts of *America*, the naval force of *England* has been so successful, as to put an almost entire stop to our enemies carrying on their own trade, and therefore they have had recourse to the expediency of neutral bottoms. Their prospect of success in this expedient, is found upon a mere chicane in the construction of the practice of nations, which, say they, renders the goods of the enemy safe, when carried in the bottom of the friend. But this practice was always discretionary, and rested upon a tenderness for allies or neutral powers, without presuming that a case could happen, wherein an ally or neutral power would so far forget the strongest obligations, and the most intimate connections, as to undertake (which the *Dutch* have done) for the whole of our enemies trade. Besides, all powers at war leave themselves at liberty to enlarge or abridge this privilege, according to the use that is made of it by neutrals. For, in all modern treaties, there is an article expressly excepting all provisions of war, or for subsistence, to be carried to an enemy in neutral bottoms. Now, though these provisions are specified by the term of contraband goods, and therefore do not come under the denomination of illicit ones, yet I should be glad to know what goods can be carried in neutral bottoms, that may not admit a construction to make them contraband. Money, sugar, rum, and almost every commodity the *French* trade in in *America*, serve for their subsistence, or for carrying on the war, and are, to use their own terms in treaties, *Amunition de Bouche, ou de Guerre*. The *English*, from the abuse of neutrality by the *Dutch*, have, indeed, interrupted them in their commerce for the *French*, tho' never, but when it appeared from probable or incontestable evidence, that they were freighted by the *French*, and carrying on trade for their interest, and on their account: mean while the *French* have wisely put a stop to all their operations by sea, excepting a few trifling privateers that are abroad, while the *English* continue the same, and greater, armaments than ever.

Thus *England* reigns the undoubted, and unrivalled mistress of the seas; and has the fairest prospect of succeeding in the original object of the war; I mean, in securing her *American* possessions from all future invasions. But we are now to proceed in reviewing in what manner the

state of affairs, which I have exhibited, has affected the operations of the field and cabinet in *Europe*.

I cannot help thinking that the descent we projected and executed upon the coast of *France*, was more advantageous to the nation, in a sense that never yet has been mentioned, than it was for all the damage we did to the enemy. What I mean is, that it has cured the government and people of *England* of their *invasion-panic*, by shewing them that *France*, far from being able to invade us, is unable to defend her own country from our descents. The bad effects which this panic has had upon our conduct for fifty years past, would be incredible to any man who does not remember the confusion, marches, counter-marches, and harrahments of our troops, upon the smallest movements even of the *French* militia, upon their coasts nearest to *Britain*. The ruins and losses these brought upon the poor publicans and innkeepers all along our coasts, are recent in every body's memory; but above all, the alarms which the fears of an invasion gave to all who were concerned in the funds, were of such detriment to public credit, that it can be proved, by a very moderate calculation, it has cost this nation, within the time I have mentioned, upwards of 20 millions of her money.

The scene of the expedition itself, however, was too distant, and its execution too quick to have been of any great service either to prince *Ferdinand*, or the king of *Prussia*, who were, at that very time, pushing on their decisive measures. But the consequences may operate strongly in their favour. The superiority of the *English* by sea, and the facility which, by means of their new-invented flat-bottomed boats, they find in landing, keeps the enemy in such perpetual suspense and dread, that they dare not dislodge their coasts, which are very extensive, of troops, and consequently they must employ at least 50,000 men, in watching the motions of the *English*, which, were it not for the alarms we give them, might be employed in *Germany*.

It must, however, be acknowledged, that the strength and riches of *France* is never so well known, as by her losses. Notwithstanding she has within these 14 months past, lost upwards of 100,000 men in *Germany*; notwithstanding the immense sums she has dissipated amongst the *Northern* Powers, in keeping them either neutral or steady to her interest; and notwithstanding her furnishing the

Queen of *Hungary*, the Electors of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, and the other *German* Princes her allies, with every shilling that helped to put their troops in motion, yet we see her still able to pour new armies to the assistance, and fresh recruits of money into the pockets of her friends. She has recovered from the severe check (for it is ridiculous to pretend it was more) that her arms received at the battle of *Creveld*. She has put the *Russian* troops, whose mistress was under great difficulties about the conduct she was to observe, once more in motion, and that too, so effectually, as to disconcert his *Prussian* majesty's operations in *Moravia*, and oblige him to raise the siege of *Olmütz*. She has fixed his *Danish* majesty in his neutrality, a point which few imagin'd they could have compassed, and her armies in *Germany* are so recruited both in men and spirits, that *Hanover* once more feels their approach, and her forces in their turn must act on the defensive, or return to save their country from the most shocking calamities. The *Swedes* have recommenced their operations against his *Prussian* majesty, with a briskness seldom known in so divided a country, and which shews it to be the result both of *French* gold and *French* counsels.

To counterbalance this quick change in the aspect of affairs, we are to consider that his *Prussian* Majesty is at the head of the best armies the sun ever beheld; that the advantages gained over him by the loss of part of his convoy, were in fact very inconsiderable, that he has not yet lost a foot of the ground he has conquer'd, that the subsidies he receives from *Britain*, are more than sufficient, by means of his unparalleled œconomy, to keep up both the spirit and number of his troops, that his raising the siege of *Olmütz* is not abandoning it, but in order to take his enemies at an advantage, which may turn out to be their total overthrow. The *Russians* who act with unparalleled barbarity, are undisciplin'd, and in all probability will be conquer'd as soon as they can be come up with; that the *Swedish* Generals and soldiers seem to be ig-

norant of military affairs; the *Turks* threaten to make a powerful diversion in his favour; he has the hearts of all the Protestants, and many of the Roman Catholics in *Germany* on his side; and when the army under Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick* is join'd by his *British* friends, we can scarce be too sanguine in our hopes.

The conduct of other powers not immediately engaged in this war, has the appearance of being determined by the events that may happen, tho' there is little reason to believe, that while *England* maintains the superiority she has at present by sea, they will be over hasty in declaring themselves our enemies. *Spain* has, in particular, every thing to apprehend from the loss of her vast treasures in her fleets coming from *America*; even the capital of the King of *Naples* is not secure against a bombardment, and the republic of *Genoa* is too weak to undertake any thing; the interest as well as the inclinations of the *Venetians*, leads them to be quiet, and unless some very dreadful revolution, which is not to be expected, should happen amongst the *Dutch*, their Government never can be brought to declare against *Great Britain*. A great deal may indeed depend upon the *Poles*, as affairs are now circumstanced, but the body of that Nation being exasperated beyond measure, at the inroads of the *Russians*, the Protestant Cause has no great reason to be apprehensive of all the efforts their King can make against it.

Such is the state of the present crisis of affairs in *Europe*; and upon summing up the whole, its aspect is greatly in our favour. There is no reason to think the *French* will much longer be able to animate the vast designs they have undertaken. The finances of the Empress Queen are absolutely drained throughout all her hereditary dominions, and upon an equitable state, there is all the probability we can wish for, that a peace will soon be concluded, which will disable those two ambitious vindictive powers from disturbing the peace of *Europe* for half a century to come.

The Life of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester. Collected from records, registers, manuscripts, and other authentic evidences. By Robert Lowth, D. D. prebendary of Durham, and Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

WILLIAM WYKEHAM was born at Wykeham in Hampshire, in the year 1324, in the reign of Edward II. His parentage was mean; especially his father, and some of his ancestors are said to have been of servile condition. He was at school at Winchester, where he made some progress in grammatical knowledge, but his education in other respects was very defective. He acted as secretary to Nicholas Uvedale, governor of Winchester castle, who afterwards recommended him to Edyngdon bishop of Winchester, through whom he became known to king Edward III. In the year 1356, he was made surveyor of the king's works at the castle and in the park of Windsor. Great part of the castle was pulled down by his advice, and rebuilt in a much more magnificent manner, under his sole direction. He was likewise architect of Queenborough castle; and, by his talents and good behaviour, he soon acquired a considerable share of his sovereign's confidence and favour. He received holy orders in the year 1361; and he was soon gratified with a number of ecclesiastical benefices. He attended the king at Calais in the year 1360, when the treaty of Bretigny was ratified and confirmed by the reciprocal oaths of the English and French monarchs in person. In June 1363, he was warden and justiciary of the king's forests on this side Trent. In the succeeding year he was made keeper of the privy seal; and, in two years after, secretary to the king; at which period he was considered as chief of the privy council. Besides the profits arising to him from these places, he enjoyed church-benefits to the amount of 842*l. per annum*, before he was promoted to the bishopric of Winchester. William de Edyngdon, bishop of that see, dying in the year 1366, Wykeham was unanimously elected as his successor by the prior and convent. He was approved by the pope, and consecrated next year at St. Paul's in London by the archbishop of Canterbury. In the course of the same year, he was constituted chancellor of England. In 1371, he resigned the great seal, in consequence of a complaint by the parliament, that ecclesiastics were vested with the highest dignities of the state. During the respite which Wykeham enjoyed from state affairs, he employed his whole attention in reforming the ecclesiastical abuses which

had crept into his diocese, and in repairing all the episcopal buildings, on which he expended no less than 20,000 marks.*

* In the reformation of abuses, he met with some obstructions from the master of the hospital of St. Cross, an institution of which our author gives this account. 'The hospital of St. Cross, at Sparkeford, near Winchester, was founded by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, and brother to king Stephen, about the year 1136, for the health of his own soul, and the souls of his predecessors, and of the kings of England. The founder's institution requires, that thirteen poor men, so decayed and past their strength, that without charitable assistance they cannot maintain themselves, shall abide continually in the hospital, who shall be provided with proper cleathing, and beds suitable to their infirmities; and shall have an allowance daily of good wheat bread, good beer, three messes each for dinner, and one for supper. If any one of these shall happen to recover his health and strength, he shall be respectfully discharged, and another taken in his place. That besides these thirteen poor, an hundred other poor, of modest behaviour, and the most indigent that can be found, shall be received daily at dinner-time; who shall have each a loaf of coarser bread, one mess, and a proper allowance of beer, with leave to carry away with them whatever remains of their meat and drink after dinner. The founder also ordered other charities to be distributed to the poor in general, as the revenues of the hospital should be able to bear, the whole of which was to be applied to such uses.

'The particular allowances to the poor, with their valuations, were as follows: Each of the thirteen secular brethren had daily, one loaf of good wheat bread, of five marks weight; (or 3 lb. 4 oz.) one gallon and half of good small beer; a sufficient quantity of pottage; three messes at dinner, namely, one mess called *Mortrell*, made of milk and *Wafelbred*; one mess of flesh or fish, and one pittance as the day should require; and one mess for supper: the whole valued at 17*d. q.* a week; in Wykeham's time at 3*d.* a day. On six holidays in the year they had white bread and ale in the same quantities; and one of their messes was roast-meat or fish of a better sort; and on the eves of those holidays, and that of the founder's obit, they had an extraordinary allowance of four gallons of ale among them. The hundred poor were fed in a place called *Hundred-mennehall*: each of them had a loaf of coarser bread of 5 marks weight, 3 quarts of small beer, a sufficient quantity of pottage, or a mess of pulse, one herring, or two pilchers, or two eggs, or one farthing's worth of cheese; value 3*d. q.* a week: of which hundred poor were always thirteen of the poorer scholars of the great grammar school of Winchester, sent by the schoolmaster. On the anniversary of the founder's obit, August 9, being the

After the death of the Black Prince, John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, who had been forming intrigues for the succession, and associated with lord Latimer, and Alice Perreys the old king's mistress, resumed all his influence at court, from whence he and his associates had been banished by a parliamentary remonstrance; and now he resolved to make his enemies feel his resentment. As Wykeham had still adhered to the prince of Wales, and the true interest of his country, he was of course considered as an enemy by the duke of Lancaster, who suborned certain persons to bring articles of accusation against the good prelate. He was charged with having embezzled the public revenue, and with divers acts of fraud, extortion, and misconduct during the time in which he had a share in the administration of affairs. Of all the articles, his accusers could only prove the last, which was an irregular proceeding as chancellor, in the case of one John Grey, relating to a fine of 80 *l.* Upon this, judgment was given, that his temporalities should be seized into the king's hands. These were accordingly seized; and the bishop was forbidden to come within twenty miles of the court. Next year, the commons petitioned the king, that, in consideration of the year of his jubilee, being the 15th of his reign, a general pardon might be granted to his subjects, of all crimes committed before the beginning of the said year. His majesty complied with their request: but Sir William Wykeham was expressly excepted from the benefit of this amnesty. The convocation, however, deeply impressed with a sense of the injuries which had been done to the bishop of Winchester, refused to grant any subsidy, till that prelate's grievances should be redressed; and petitioned the king in his behalf. In consequence of this remonstrance, the bishop was permitted to come to Southwark, and take his place again in the convocation: but his temporalities, instead of being restored, were granted to Richard,

the eve of St. Laurence, three hundred poor were received at the hospital: to each of the first hundred were given one loaf, and one mess of the same sort with those of the brethren's ordinary allowance, and three quarts of beer; to the second hundred was given the usual hundred-man's allowance; and to each of the third hundred half a loaf of the brethren's bread. On six holidays in the year the hundred men had each a loaf of the better sort of bread and a double mess. There were, besides, maintained in the hospital, a steward, with his two servants and two horses, a porter, twelve servants, two teams of six horses each, and three carters.

prince of Wales. Nevertheless, in June following, Wykeham recovered them, in consideration of his having undertaking to equip, at his own expence, three ships of war, with fifty men at arms, and fifty archers in each, for one quarter of a year, at such wages as were usually paid by the king; but the king was to pay the mariners; and, in case such voyage should not take place, the bishop was to pay to his majesty, the sum to which the wages of the said three hundred men, by reasonable computation, should amount.

At the accession of Richard II. the bishop's pardon passed the privy seal in the most extensive terms; and, by another instrument, he was indulged with a full remission of all the burthens which were imposed upon him, when his temporalities were restored. This pardon and remission was solemnly confirmed in parliament, at the request and on the petition of the commons. In a word, the bishop had no other enemies than the duke of Lancaster and his adherents; but was considered by the nation in general, as a staunch friend to the interest of his country: for, as often as the commons, in subsequent parliaments complained of Richard's administration, and petitioned for commissioners to rectify the disorders of his reign, the bishop of Winchester was always mentioned in the list, and appointed accordingly. He was no sooner delivered of the persecution raised by his enemies, than he began to execute the noble plan he had laid for his two colleges at Winchester and Oxford. His design was to provide for the perpetual maintenance and instruction of two hundred scholars, to be conducted through a perfect course of education; from the first elements of letters, through the whole circle of the sciences. The work which demanded his attention at this time, was to erect his college at Oxford; the society of which he had already compleated and established, and that some years before he began to raise the building. For he proceeded here in the same method which he took at Winchester: as he began there with forming a private grammar school, provided with proper masters, and maintained and supported in it the full number of scholars, which he afterwards established in his college; so at Oxford, in the first place, he formed his society, appointed them a governor, allowed them a liberal maintenance, provided them with lodgings, and gave them rules and directions for their behaviour; not only that his beneficence might not seem to lie fruitless and ineffectual, while it was only employed in making his purchases of lands, and raising his building, which

which would take up a considerable time ; but that he might bestow his earliest attention, and his greatest care in forming and perfecting the principal part of his design ; and that the life and soul, as it were, might be ready to inform and animate the body of his college as soon as it could be finished ; and so the whole system be at once compleated in every part of it. This preparatory establishment, I imagine, took place about the same time with that at Winchester, that is, in the year 1373 ; which agrees with the account that some authors give ; that it was seven years before the foundation of the building was laid : but they are mistaken, in supposing that there were only fifty scholars maintained by him in this manner ; for it appears by the rolls of accounts of New College, that in the year 1376, the society consisted of a warden and seventy fellows, called *Pauperes Scholares Venerabilis Domini Domini Wilhelmi de Wykeham Wynton Episcopi* ; and that it had been established, probably to the same number, at least, as early as September 1375. Richard Toneworth, fellow of Merton College, was appointed by him governor of this society, with the title of Warden, and a salary of 20 *l. per annum*. The fellows were lodged in Blakehall, Herthall, Shulehall, Maydenhall, and Hammerhall : the expence of their lodging amounted to 10 *l. 13 s. 4 d. per annum*. They were allowed each of them 1 *s. 6 d. per week* for their commons : and they had proper servants to attend them, who had suitable stipends.

In the year 1379, the bishop compleated his several purchases of lands for the site of his college, and immediately took his measures for erecting his building. In the first place, he obtained the king's patent, granting him licence to found his college : it is dated June 30th, 1379. He procured likewise the pope's bull to the same effect. He published his charter of foundation November 26th following ; by which he intitled his college, *Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre in Oxensford*. It was then vulgarly called the New College, which became in time a sort of proper name for it ; and, in common use, continues to be so to this day. At the same time, upon the resignation of Toneworth, he constituted his kinsman, Nicholas Wykeham, warden, with a salary of 40 *l. per annum*. On the 5th of March following, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the foundation stone was laid : the building was finished in six years, and the society made their public entrance into

it with much solemnity and devotion, singing litanies, and marching in procession, with the cross borne before them, at nine o'clock in the morning, on the 14th of April, 1386. The society consists of a Warden, and seventy poor scholars, clerks, students in theology, canon and civil law, and philosophy : twenty are appointed to the study of laws, ten of them to that of the canon, and ten to that of the civil law ; the remaining fifty are to apply themselves to philosophy (or arts) and theology ; two of them, however, are permitted to apply themselves to the study of medicine ; and two likewise to that of astronomy ; all of whom are obliged to be in priest's orders within a certain time, except in case of lawful impediment. Beside these there are ten priests, three clerks, and sixteen boys or choristers, to minister in the service of the chapel.

The body of statutes, which Wykeham gave to his college, was a work upon which he bestowed much time and constant attention. It was the result of great meditation and study, assisted, confirmed, and brought to maturity by long observation and experience. He began it with the first establishment of his society ; and he was continually improving and perfecting it almost as long as he lived. And accordingly, it has been always considered as the most judicious and the most compleat performance in its kind, and as the best model which the founders of colleges in succeeding times had to follow ; and which indeed most of them have either copied or closely imitated.

While the bishop was engaged in building his college at Oxford, he established in proper form his society at Winchester. His charter of foundation bears date October the 20th, 1382, by which he nominates Thomas de Cranle warden, admits the scholars, and gives his college the same name of *Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre*. The next year, after he had finished his building at Oxford, he began that at Winchester, for which he had obtained both the pope's and the king's licence long before. A natural affection and prejudice for the very place which he had frequented in his early days, seems to have had its weight in determining the situation of it : the school which Wykeham went to when he was a boy, was where his college now stands. The first stone was laid on March the 26th, 1387, at nine o'clock in the morning : it took up six years likewise in building ; and the warden and society made their solemn entrance into it, chanting in procession, at

‘ nine

' nine o'clock in the morning on March the 28th, 1393. The school had now subsisted near twenty years, having been opened at Michaelmas 1373. It was compleatly established from the first to its full number of seventy scholars, and to all other intents and purposes; and continued all along to furnish the society at Oxford with proper subjects by election. It was first committed to the care of a master and undermaster only: in the year 1382, it was placed under the superior government of a warden. This was the whole society that made their former entrance into it, as above-mentioned. Till the college was erected, they were provided with lodgings in the parish of St. John upon the hill. The first nomination of Fellows was made by the founder on the 20th of December, 1394. He nominated five only, though he had at that time determined the number to ten. But the chapel was not yet quite finished; nor was it dedicated and consecrated till the middle of the next year: soon after which we may suppose that the full number of fellows, and of all other members designed to bear a more particular relation to the service of it, was compleated by him. The whole society consists of a warden, seventy poor scholars, to be instructed in grammatical learning, ten secular priests perpetual fellows, three priests chaplains, three clerks, and sixteen choristers: and for the instruction of the scholars a schoolmaster and an under-master or usher.

' The statutes which he gave to his college at Winchester, and which are referred to in the charter of foundation, are as it were the counterpart of those of his college at Oxford: he amended, improved, and enlarged the former by the same steps as he had done the latter; and he gave the last edition, and received the oaths of the several members of the society to the observance of them, by his commissaries appointed for that purpose September the 9th, 1400. In this case, he had no occasion to make a particular provision in constituting a visitor of his college; the situation of it coincided with his design, and he left it under the ordinary jurisdiction of the diocesan, the bishop of Winchester.'

These were indeed noble foundations worthy of a prelate famous for his piety, charity, and munificence. During the troubles in the reign of Richard II. Wykeham conducted himself with such discretion and integrity, that he was equally esteemed by both parties. The lords in the opposition proposed him as one of the council of govern-

ment; and, in the year 1389, the king appointed him high chancellor of England. In 1391, he resigned the seals, and retired from business; nor does he appear to have had any concern in the revolution that ensued. He expended a considerable sum in repairing and beautifying the cathedral at Winchester. There he built an oratory or chapel appointed for his own burying place; and he died at South Waltham on the 27th day of September, in the year 1404, after having been thirty years bishop of Winchester. We shall pass by the articles of his last will, which Dr. Lowth has given us at length, and mention the other instances of the bishop's munificence as they are recounted by our author. ' At his first entrance upon the bishopric of Winchester, he remitted to his poor tenants certain acknowledgments, usually paid and due by custom, to the amount of five hundred and two pounds one shilling and seven pence.

' To several officers of the bishopric, who were grown poor, and become objects of his liberality, he at different times remitted sums due to him, to the amount of two thousand marks.

' He paid for his tenants three several times the subsidies granted to the king by parliament.

' In the year 1377, out of his meer good will and liberality he discharged the whole debts of the prior and convent of *Selborne*, to the amount of one hundred and ten marks eleven shillings and six-pence: and a few years before he died, he made a free gift to the same priory of one hundred marks. On which account the prior and convent voluntarily engaged for the celebration of two masses a day by two canons of the convent for ten years, for the bishop's welfare, if he should live so long; and for his soul if he should die before the expiration of that term.

' From the time of his being made bishop of *Winchester*, he abundantly provided for a certain number of poor, twenty-four at the least, every day; not only feeding them but also distributing money among them, to supply their necessities of every kind.

' He continually employed his friends, and those that attended upon him, to seek not the properest objects of his charity; to search after those whose modesty would not yield to their distresses, nor suffer them to apply for relief; to go to the houses of the sick and needy, and to inform themselves particularly of their several calamities: and his beneficence administered largely to all their wants. He supported the infirm, he relieved

relieved the distressed, he fed the hungry, and he clothed the naked.

To the poor friers of the orders subsisting on charity, he was always very liberal. His hospitality was large, constant and universal: his house was open to all, and frequented by the rich, and great in proportion as it was crowded by the poor and indigent.

He was ever attentive and compassionate to such as were imprisoned for debt: he inquired into their circumstances, compounded with their creditors and procured their release. In this article of charity he expended three thousand marks.

The roads between London and Winchester, and in many other places, when they were very bad and almost impassable, he repaired and amended, making causeys and building bridges at a vast expence.

He repaired a great number of churches of his diocese which were gone to decay; and moreover furnish'd them, not only in a decent, but even in a splendid manner, with books, vestments, chalices and other ornaments. In this way he bestowed one hundred and thirteen silver chalices, and one hundred pair of vestments: so that the articles of this kind, few in comparison, which we find in his will were only intended by way of supplement to what he had done in his life-time; that such of the churches of his patronage, which he had not had occasion to consider before as objects of his liberality, might not however seem to be wholly neglected by him.

Besides all this, he purchased estates to the value of two hundred marks a year in addition to the demesne lands of the bishopric of Winchester, that he might leave there memorials of his munificence in every kind.

Though the other ornaments of his oratory are destroyed, yet his monument remains there intire and unhurt to this day. It is of white marble, of elegant workmanship, with his effigies in his pontifical robes lying along upon it; and on a plate of brass, running round the edge of the upper table of it, is the following inscription in latin verse, of the stile of that age.

Wilhelmus dictus Wykeham jacet hic necesse victus:

Istius ecclesie presul, reparavit eamque.

Largus erat, dapifer; probat hoc cum devote pauper:

Consiliis pariter regni fuerat bene dexter.

Hunc docet esse pium fundatio Collegiorum:

Oxonie primum stat, Wintonieque secundum.

Jugiter oretis, tumultum quicumque videtis,

Pro tantis meritis ut sit sibi vita perennis.

THE extravagant encomiums bestow'd by some writers on the wisdom and patriotism of Oliver Cromwell, induced me to a re-perusal of the several historians who have treated of the life and actions of that Hero; and, after all, I cannot help concluding, that there are some instances wherein he appears not to have acted wisely, or with a disinterested love for his country. --- But as I do not expect credit to be given to my mere *ipse dixit* for this assertion, I shall mention one, and that a very memorable enterprize, namely the expedition under Penn and Venables; which, though successful in the end, is not impressed, in my humble opinion, with any marks of wisdom or patriotism; and to convince you that I am not singular in my opinion, I have, for the satisfaction as well as entertainment of your readers, hereto subjoin'd the account of that transaction, as related by Mr. Campbell, a writer of allowed abilities, and shall leave every one to decide according to his own judgment, on perusal.

Soon after the conclusion of the Dutch war, the Protector caused two great fleets to be provided, one of which was to be commanded by Blake, and the other by Penn. Neither knew what they were to perform. Their orders were to be opened at sea, and no lights given them further than for making the necessary preparations. — The fleet, whose transactions we are about to relate, consisting of about 30 ships, and a convenient number of transports being ready, the Protector resolved they should sail December 1654. — Admiral Penn had the command, and under him vice-admiral Goodson and rear-admiral Blagge. Col. Venables, who commanded the land-forces, was an old officer, and, as well as the admiral, secretly friends to the King, and intended to use this opportunity to restore him. — The troops consisted of about 5000, many of them royalists, and the rest so little satisfied with Cromwell's administration, that one great end of this expedition was to get rid of them. Venables had desired of Cromwell, that great care might be taken in furnishing arms and ammunition, that his forces might be well chosen, and he not fetter'd by his instructions. In all these he was deceived; his provision was short, and very bad, arms and ammunition very sparingly supplied, and more fit for

shew than service: the troops partly raw, partly invalids, and was tied down by his instructions from acting without the consent of others. Before he knew any thing of these particulars he was hurried away to Portsmouth, and sailed immediately to Barbadoes. The fleet arrived in Carlisle bay, Jan. 29, 1654, and were joyfully received by the inhabitants of Barbadoes, where they staid to recruit and make preparations for the descent on Hispaniola. We have been long taught blindly to admire the wisdom and conduct of Cromwell in his enterprises; but certainly this was the worst managed that ever our nation undertook. Venables was deficient in all sorts of necessities, and what was still worse, found Penn not very willing to afford him even what assistance was in his power. He expostulated with him in vain, so that his and their condition was so manifestly wretched, that one of their fellow-commissioners said plainly, he doubted they were betrayed. It was however too late to look back; and besides numbers of volunteers resorted to Barbadoes from all our plantations, in hopes to share the riches to be taken from the Spaniards; so that Venables was obliged to proceed, tho' satisfied he was in no condition for it.

From Barbadoes the fleet sailed the last of March to St. Christopher's, where they went with more volunteers; so that when they embarked for Hispaniola, Venables had near 10,000 men. They were, however in the worst temper that could be for making conquests, for most of them entered with a view of making their fortunes, but were informed by the commissioners (of whom, tho' Venables was one, he differed from all the rest) that every penny of their plunder was to be accounted for, and that they could only allow them a fortnight's pay by way of equivalent. The officers, on this information, were scarcely able to hinder the men from mutinying, but pacified them at last with a promise of six weeks pay, which the commissioners however would not confirm: and in this situation were things when they embarked for Hispaniola.

When they arrived before St. Domingo, Gen. Venables proposed they should sail directly into the harbour; which was not agreed to by the sea-officers, who were for landing at the river Hine; for which purpose, part of the Squadron was detached under command of vice-admiral Goodson, who, when at sea, declared he had no pilots to conduct the ships into the mouth

of the river; and therefore the troops were compelled (notwithstanding Venables protested against it) to land at the West point; from whence they had 40 miles to march through a thick woody country, without any guide; insomuch that numbers of men and horses, through fatigue, extremity of heat, and want of water, were destroyed. — After four days march, the army came to the place where they might have been first put on shore; but by that time the enemy had drawn together the whole force of the island, and had recover'd from their first surprize. Colonel Buller, who had landed with his regiment near Hine River, and had orders to remain there till the army joined him, thought fit on the coming of Cox the guide, to march away; and for want of their guide, the General and his forces marched ten or twelve miles out of their road. Exasperated with these disappointments, and the hardships they had undergone, the regiment of seamen, under command of admiral Goodson, mutinied first, and then the land troops; so that the General with difficulty prevailed with them to ford the river.

At length, Col. Buller and Cox the guide joined them, and promised to conduct them to where they might find water; but this Colonel taking the liberty of straggling for want of pillage, the Spaniards attacked him, and in one of these skirmishes Cox was killed; yet the Spaniards were at last repulsed, and pursued within cannon-shot of the town.

In this distress a council of war was called, wherein it was resolved to march, as well as they were able, to the harbour; which with much difficulty they effected. There they staid three or four days to furnish themselves with provisions, &c. and then with a single mortar marched into the island again to reduce the fort. The van guard was commanded by adjutant-general Johnson, who, as soon as he was attacked by the Spaniards, ran away, and his troops after him. The passage through the woods being narrow, they pressed on the General's regiment, who in vain endeavour'd to stop them with their pikes. They likewise disordered major-general Haines's regiment, which gave the enemy, who followed very eagerly and afforded no quarter, great advantage; so that the major-general and the bravest of the officers, who, like Englishmen preferring death before flight, ended their days here. At last

last general Venables and vice-admiral Goodson, at the head of their regiments, forced the run-aways into the wood, obliged the enemy to retire, and kept their own ground, notwithstanding the fire from the fort was very warm.

By this time the forces were so much fatigued and discouraged, that they could not be brought to play the mortar. The General, though reduced to very low condition, caused himself to be led from place to place to encourage them, till fainting at last, he was forced to leave the care to major-general Fortescue, who did what he could to revive their spirits, but to very little purpose. Being in great want of water, it was resolved to march to a place where they were informed a supply of that and other necessaries, had been put a-shore from the ships.

In this march the soldiers followed their officers till they found themselves in danger, and then left them; insomuch that the commissioners owned, by a letter to the governor of Barbadoes, that had not the enemy been as fearful as their own men, they might in a very short time have destroyed their whole army; insomuch that they the said commissioners, who were Penn, Winslow and Butler, had resolved to leave the place, and try what could be done against Jamaica.

Such was the end of this expedition, after having been a-shore from the 14th of April to the first of May, when this resolution of failing to Jamaica was taken.

The army was accordingly soon embarked, but the sick and wounded were left on the bare decks for 48 hours, without meat drink or dressing, insomuch that many died of want of bread in their fores; and even while they were on shore the provisions sent to them were not watered but candied with salt, notwithstanding they had not water sufficient to quench their thirst. — Nay after their misfortunes on shore, Venables averred that Penn gave rear-admiral Bragge orders not to furnish them with any more provisions of any kind; so that they eat up all the dogs, asses, and horses in the camp, and some eat poisonous things, by which about forty died. Before the forces were embarked, adjutant-general Jackson was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to be cashiered, and his sword broke over his head, and to do the duty of a swabber, in keeping clean the hospital-ship; a punishment suitable to his notorious cowardice.

They landed at Jamaica the 3d of May, and Gen. Venables issued orders, that if any man attempted running away, the next man to him should put him to death; upon failure of which he should be liable to a court-martial. The next day they attack'd and carried a fort, and were then preparing to storm the town of Jago; but this the Spanish inhabitants prevented, by a timely treaty; yet before the General would listen to any propositions of peace, he insisted that a certain quantity of provisions should be sent them daily, which was punctually performed; and this gave his soldiers strength and spirits; and in a short time, their negotiations ended in a compleat surrender of the island to the English. After this, Venables and Penn resigned their commands, the former to Gen. Fortescue, and the latter to vice-admiral Gordon; with whom he left a stout squadron of ships, and with the rest of the fleet returned to England. In their passage home they fell in with the Spanish plate fleet in the Gulf of Florida; but whether through want of will, or instructions, did not attack it.

On the arrival of Penn and Venables in Sept. 1655, they were committed close prisoners to the Tower, to satisfy the clamours of the people, who then (as it often happens) laid the greatest blame on him who deserved it least. The Protector however, offered to release them, on confessing their faults, and making submission; which Penn readily did, but Venables absolutely refused, insisting his instructions permitted him to resign. His memory has been falsely and unjustly treated: for the fault lay in the Protector's scheme; which was to have raised a large supply for his empty coffers at this time, from this expedition. For which reason he tied down the commissioners to hinder the soldiers from keeping their plunder on pain of death; and their insisting on this had like to have ruined their whole undertaking.

Blake's fleet continued all this time in the Mediterranean, and was now in Cadiz Road, where he received great civilities, till they knew of this blow being struck at Jamaica, Cromwell having carefully concealed his design of making war. When this was known, the Spaniards declared immediately against him, and seiz'd the effects of all the English merchants in their dominions, to an immense value; an incident which highly arraigns the Protector's conduct. This war, as has been observed, was in truth undertaken for his

own advantage, from a prospect of supplying his coffers with money, without laying him under the necessity of calling parliaments. And though in publick he talked much of his regard to trade, and his concern for the freedom of navigation, he was sincere so far as it was consistent with his own power, but not a jot beyond it; otherwise he would have considered the profits of our national trade with Spain, which were at that time very great; the French having never interfered, and the Dutch being utterly disliked by the Spaniards. At least he would have taken care by some timely hint, to enable so great a body as the merchants trading to Spain then were, to have withdrawn their effects; which neglect could not have been occasioned by inattention, as Thurloe had the management of affairs, but the pure consequence of publick interest clashing with private views; and therefore throughout the whole transaction he seems to have been a great politician, but no patriot.

To the AUTHOR of the LITERARY
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS disquisitions in literature cannot be foreign to the design of your miscellany, I send you the following hints, hoping they may lead some of your ingenious correspondents to a further consideration of the subject, and to some useful researches in the large field of mythology. My present reflections were rais'd by an accidental sight of a fine print, engraved (I believe) by the celebrated *Ravenet*: which represents *Andromeda* chain'd to a rock, the sea-monster ready to devour her, and her gallant and great deliverer *Perseus*, hovering on his wings, and combating with the monster, in defence of the exposed fair-one. — Upon the sight of it, I began to reflect with myself, whence such a story might probably take its rise: which is so evidently fabulous, that it could have no foundation in fact. I soon recollected, that *Josephus* in his *Antiquities*, informs us, “that this adventure was thought to have happened near the city *Joppa*; where, he adds, there was still to be seen upon a rock the marks of the chains with which *Andromeda* had been bound: which he seems to think, very justly, had been engraven thereon to give credibility to the fact.” And this led me

to suppose, that this was in all probability an allegorical fable, of great antiquity and Eastern original, descriptive of that important event, of which the land of *Judea* was the scene. I mean the redemption of man.

The character of *Perseus*, a *Demi-god*, born of an immortal and a mortal parent, answers well to that of our *Saviour*: and his name *Perseus*, from the Greek *πέρσσω* to destroy, corresponds well to him, who came into the world to destroy the works of the great *Dragon*, the infernal monster, who was about to swallow up and tear in pieces, the woman, *Andromeda*, which word is derived, I imagine, from *ἄνδρως* viri and *μεδω* curo --- the care of man, or, taken care of by the man. I need not hint the similarity in regard to the woman, who first fell: nor the frequent representation of human nature and the church, to a woman, whom *Christ*, the great deliverer, after he had rescued from the chains of death, espoused, as a chaste virgin to himself, --- as our allegory informs us, *Perseus* did *Andromeda*. There is a passage in the 8th chap. and 1st. and following verses of the Revelation, that will throw light upon these hints: There is described a woman, clothed with the sun, about to be delivered of a man-child: and a great red dragon stands before the woman ready to devour her child as soon as she shall be delivered: which dragon, *Michael* and his angels fight, and destroy. --- Let it be moreover observed, that *Andromeda* was exposed to this punishment, for the sin and pride of her mother. How strongly emblematical of the danger of human nature for their first mother's sin and pride? I could easily enlarge upon, and more fully discuss this subject; but I suggest these brief remarks only for the attention of the curious: and shall be glad to find they engage the minds and pens of any of your readers. I will conclude with a few of *Ovid's* lines concerning this subject, from *Garth's* translation, Book 4. p. 152. vol. 1.

His feet again the valiant *Perseus* plumes,
And his keen fabre in his hand resumes:
Then nobly spurns the ground and upward
springs,
And cuts the liquid air with sounding
wings.
O'er various seas and various lands he
past,
Till *Æthiopia's* shore appear'd at last.

Andromeda

Andromeda was there, doom'd to atone
By her own ruin, follies not her own.
Chain'd to a rock she stood :

— The seas began to roar :
Above the waves a monster rear'd his head,
His body o'er the deep was widely spread :
Onward he flounc'd : aloud the virgin
cries.

* * *

Perseus said,
Short is the hour, and just the time of aid.
In me the son of thund'ring Jove behold.
Upon this, he fights and kills the monster :
when
In deaf'ning shouts the glad applauses rise.
The Saviour-Youth, the royal † pair con-
fess,
And with heav'd hands, their daughter's
bridegroom bless :
The beauteous bride moves on, now loos'd
from chains,
The cause and sweet reward of all the
heroe's pains.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

MYTHOLOPHILOS.

† The father and mother of *Andromeda*.

*An Account of an Expedition against the
Coast of France in the Reign of King
William III.*

ON the 13th of Nov. 1695, seven years
after the revolution, King William
sent out a fleet of 12 men of war, from
70 to 80 guns, 4 bomb-vessels, 10 or 12 bri-
gantines, and several smaller vessels, under
the command of Capt. Bembow, who was
afterwards an admiral. The contrivance
to fire mortars from ships at sea was then
a new invention, having been first made
about 12 years before, by one Renaud, a
young Frenchman, who had never seen an
action ; and, to increase the effect of the
bomb-vessels that were sent with this fleet,
a new galliot, of about 300 tons burthen,
was so contrived, as to be of itself one
great bomb, capable of being discharged
wherever she could float. In the hold of
this galliot, next the keel, were stowed
100 barrels of powder ; and, as the effect
of powder is always in proportion to the
resistance, this layer of powder was co-
vered with a flooring of thick timber,
which was perforated in several places, to

admit the train that was to communicate
the fire : upon the top of this floor was
laid 300 carcasses, consisting of grenades,
cannon bullets, chain-shot, great bars of
iron, and an incredible variety of other
combustible matter, which produced a fire,
that, according to the report of the French
at that time, and of the author of a late
naval history, could not be quenched but
by hot water : The naval historian adds,
that besides the carcasses and combustibles
already mentioned, 340 mortars were also
put on board, loaded with small bombs
and grenades ; but it seems highly absurd
to suppose that such a number of mortars
should be put on board a ship, that at one
blast was to be destroyed, by an explosion,
which would give of itself the utmost possi-
ble effect to all the bombs and balls which
were on board.

With this machine, which from its office
was called the Infernal, the fleet set sail
from Guernsey, the public being utterly
ignorant of its destination. At four o'clock
in the afternoon of the 16th of November,
they anchored before one of the entrances
into the port of the city called La Con-
chal, upon the front of which was an
unfinished fort, called Quince Fort. About
eleven at night they came within cannon
shot of the city, and bombarded it till four
in the morning of the 17th, when they
were obliged to warp out, for fear of being
aground.

On the 17th and 18th the vessels went in
again, and the bombardment was renewed ;
being still obliged to return before the tide
was out. On the 19th some of the sailors
went on shore in the island of Cefamber,
and burnt a convent, and, on the same day,
preparations were made for striking the
great blow by playing off the infernal.
An engineer being put on board carried her
under full sail to the foot of the wall,
where she was to be fixed, notwithstanding
all the fire of the place against him, but it
happened that the wind suddenly veering,
forced him off before the vessel could be
secured, and drove her upon a rock within
pistol shot of the place, where she was to
have been moored ; all possible attempts
were made to get clear of this rock, but
without effect, and the engineer finding
that the vessel had received damage from
the shock, and began to open, set fire to
the train and left her ; the sea-water that
broke in prevented some of her carcasses
from taking fire, but the vessel soon after
blew up with an explosion that shook the
whole city like an earthquake, uncovered
above

above 300 houses, threw down the greatest part of the wall towards the sea, and broke all the glass, china, and earthenware, for three leagues round; the consternation of the people was so great, that a small number of troops might have taken possession of the place without resistance, but there was not a soldier on board the fleet; the sailors, however demolished Quince fort, and having done considerable damage to the town, the fleet returned to England.

A Cure for the Bite of a V I P E R.

A MAN falling asleep after mowing in the garden, had his breast stung by an adder. Waked by the pain of the wound, he shook off the adder from his shirt, and immediately applied to the lady of the house. She ordered a young pigeon with its *anus* close to the wound to be applied. The pigeon (whose reciprocal contraction and dilatation in those parts is well known) soon swelled, sickened, and died. A second pigeon was administered to the place infected in like manner, and kept close to the breast for some time, till it grew faint, and could draw no more. The man was entirely cured; and the second pigeon was found dead the next morning. *Borlase's Nat. Hist. of Cornwall.*

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Rochester to Dr. J. Peirce, President of Magdalen College, Oxon, and afterwards Dean of Sarum.

MY indisposition renders my intellects almost as feeble as my person; but considering the candour and extreme charity your natural mildness hath always shewn me, I am assured at once both of a favourable construction of my present lines, which can but faintly express the sorrowful character of an humble and afflicted mind, and all those great comforts your inexhaustible goodness, learning, and piety, plentifully afford to the drooping spirits of poor sinners; so that I may truly say, holy man! to you I owe what consolation I enjoy, in urging God's mercies against despair, and holding me up under the weight of those high and mountainous sins my wicked and ungovernable life hath heaped upon me.—If God shall

be pleased to spare me a little longer here, I have unalterably resolved to become a new man, and to wash out the stain of my lewd courses with my tears, and to weep over the profane and unhallowed abominations of my former doings, that the world may see how I loath sin, and abhor the very remembrance of those tainted and unclean joys I once delighted in; these being, as the Apostle tells us, the things whereof I am now ashamed: Or if it be his great pleasure now to put a period to my days, that he will accept of my last gasp, that the smoke of my death-bed offering may not be unsavory to his nostrils, and he drive me like Cain from before his presence. Pray for me, dear Doctor, and all you that forget not God, pray for me fervently, take heaven by force, and let me enter with you in disguise; for I dare not appear before the dread majesty of that Holy One I have so often offended. Warn all my friends and companions to a true and sincere repentance to-day, while it is called to-day, before the evil day come, and they be no more. Let them know that sin is like the angel's book in the revelation, it is sweet in the mouth, but bitter in the belly; let them know that God will not be mocked; that he is an holy God, and will be served in holiness and purity, that he requires the whole man, and the early man; bid them make haste, for the night cometh when no man can work.—Oh! that they were wise, that they would consider this, and not with me, with wretched me, delay it until their latter end.

Pray, dear Sir, continually pray,

*Ranger's-Lodge, in Wood-
stock Park, July, 1680.*

for your
Friend.

ROCHESTER.

[He died the 26th of the said month.]

Abstract of the Bill lately passed, for ascertaining the weight of Trusses of Straw and for other purposes.

AFTER 29th September, 1758, every truss of straw, which shall be sold in London, or within the weekly bills of mortality, or 30 miles distance thereof, where straw shall be sold by the truss shall be 36lb. weight, and of the quality such straw shall appear by the out-

outside of every such truss to be, under the penalty of 2s. for all straw brought for sale into London, not in trusses, and of 1s. for every truss, which shall be of the full weight of 36lb.

Trusses of hay sold within the said limits shall be made up with good and sound hay only, and with the like hay in the inside of the truss, as shall be put on the outside thereof, and such hay only, which shall be good and sound, shall be deemed the hay which is to make up the weight every truss of hay ought by law to be of.

(Note the weight of trusses of hay was ascertained by stat. 2 William and Mary, chap. 8, and is as follows.

Every truss of old hay bought or offered to be sold in London or Westminster, or within the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, between the last day of August, and the first day of June, in any year, is to be of the full weight of 56lb.

And every truss of new hay bought, or offered to be sold within the said limits, between the first day of June, and the last day of August, in any year, being new hay of that summer's growth, is to be of the full weight of 60lb.

And every truss of hay of any former year's growth bought, or offered to be sold within the said limits, between the said first day of June and the last day of August, in any year, is to be the full weight of 56lb.

And the forfeiture is 1s. 6d. for every truss of any such hay, which shall be of less weight than as aforesaid.)

The haybands with which any truss of hay shall be bound, shall not exceed 5lb. weight, under the penalty of forfeiting and paying 1s. for every hayband that exceeds 5lb. weight.

And binders of trusses of hay and straw, shall make up the same of the weight and quality directed by the said acts, under the penalty of paying 3d. a truss for every truss made up otherwise by them, so as the same be objected to by the owner thereof within 24 hours after binding and before removal thereof.

All hay and straw sold in trusses in London, or within the said limits of the said weekly bills of mortality, shall be registered by the seller, his servant or agent, in the register-book of the hay-market where sold, or which is nearest to where the same shall be sold, within six hours after every sale in any hay-market, and within seven days after any sale out of such hay-market, and the names and places of abode of buyers and sellers shall be specified in such register-book, together with the quantity of hay or straw sold, and

the price at which the same was really sold, under 20s. penalty for every default. One penny shall be paid for entering every such sale in the said register book, and one half-penny for every search which shall be made in such register book, and hay-weighers and clerks of hay-markets guilty of any neglect, shall each time forfeit 20s.

But where less quantity than four trusses of hay or straw shall be sold at a time, or where any person shall sell any hay or straw on special contract, the same shall not be registered.

Salesmen of hay or straw for others shall be debarred from buying hay or straw on their own accounts, and selling the same again within the limits aforesaid; and hay-weighers, clerks, or toll-gatherers of the markets within the limits aforesaid, shall provide scales, weights, or engines for weighing hay and straw; and shall attend and weigh the same within the limits aforesaid when required, and be paid 1s. for weighing a load of hay when required to be weighed in the market, and if less than a load shall be weighed, than 1d. a truss; and if they attend to weigh any hay out of a hay-market, they shall be paid 2s. for the same; and if the hay or straw is, on such weighing, found to be deficient of the weight the same ought to be, then the seller shall pay such 2s. but if found to be of due weight, then the buyer is to pay the same.

No person shall incur any penalty for short weight of hay or straw sold in trusses out of the limits of the bills of mortality, or in respect of the badness of the quality thereof, unless the same shall be weighed on the delivery, or be complained of on the delivery, in respect of the badness of the quality thereof.

Carts shall not stand with hay and straw, in the hay-markets after three in the afternoon in summer, or after four in winter, under 5s. penalty for every offence.

And salesmen of cattle for others shall not buy cattle in London, or within the said limits of the weekly bills of mortality, or whilst the same are driving up thereto, on their own accounts to sell again, under the penalty of forfeiting for every such offence double the value of all cattle which shall at any time be bought and sold again by any such salesman of cattle on his own account.

The determination of any justice may be appealed from to the session.

Inhabitaney shall not disqualify any person from being a witness.

Actions for any thing done under the bill shall be commenced in six months; and the party sued may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

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The IDLER, No. 15. From Payne's Weekly Chronicle.

To the I D L E R.

SIR,

I HAVE the misfortune to be a man of business: that, you will say, is a most grievous one: but what makes it the more so to me is, that my wife has nothing to do: at least she had too good an education, and the prospect of too good a fortune in reversion when I married her, to think of employing herself either in my shop affairs, or the management of my family.

Her time, you know, as well as my own, must be filled up some way or other. For my part, I have enough to mind, in weighing my goods out and waiting on my customers: but my wife, though she could be of as much use as a shopman to me, if she would put her hand to it, is now only in my way. She walks all the morning sauntering about the shop, with her arms through her pocket-holes, or stands gaping at the door-fill, and looking at every person that passes by. She is continually asking me a thousand frivolous questions about every customer that comes in or goes out; and all the while I am entering any thing in my day-book, she is lolling over the counter and staring at it, as if I was only scribbling or drawing figures for her amusement. Sometimes, indeed, she will take a needle: but as she always works at the door, or in the middle of the shop, she has so many interruptions, that she is longer hemming a towel, or darning a stocking, than I am in breaking forty loaves of sugar, and making it up into pounds.

In the afternoon I am sure likewise to have her company, except she is called upon by some of her acquaintance; and then, as we let out all the upper part of our house, and have only a little room backwards for ourselves, they either keep such a chattering, or else are calling out every moment to me, that I cannot mind my business for them.

My Wife, I am sure, might do all the little matters our family requires; and I could wish that she would employ herself in them: but instead of that, we have a girl to do the work, and look after a little boy about two years old, which I may fairly say is the mother's own child. The brat must be humoured in every thing: he is therefore suffered constantly to play in the shop, pull all the goods about, and clamber up the shelves to get at the plumbs

and sugar. I dare not correct him; because, if I did, I should have wife and maid both upon me at once. As to the latter, she is as lazy and fluttish as her mistress; and because she complains she has too much work, we can scarce get her to do any thing at all: nay, what is worse than that, I am afraid she is hardly honest; and as she is entrusted to buy in all our provision, the Jade, I am sure, makes a market-penny out of every article.

But to return to my Deary.---The evenings are the only time, when it is fine weather, that I am left to myself: for then she generally takes the child out to give it milk in the Park. When she comes home again, she is so fatigued with walking, that she cannot stir from her chair: and it is an hour, after shop is shut, before I can get a bit of supper, while the maid is taken up in undressing and putting the child to bed.

But you will pity me much more when I tell you the manner in which we generally pass our Sundays. In the morning she is commonly too ill to dress herself to go to church, she therefore never gets up till noon; and, what is still more vexatious, keeps me in bed with her, when I ought to be busily engaged in better employment. It is well, if she can get her things on by dinner time; and when that is over, I am sure to be dragged out by her either to Georgia, or Hornsey Wood, or the White Conduit House. Yet even these near excursions are so very fatiguing to her, that, besides what it costs me in tea and hot rolls, and syllabubs, and cakes for the boy, I am frequently forced to take a hackney-coach, or drive them out in an one-horse-chair. At other times, as my wife is rather of the fattest, and a very poor walker, besides bearing her whole weight upon my arm, I am obliged to carry the child myself.

Thus, Sir, does she constantly drawl out her time, without either profit or satisfaction; and, while I see my neighbours wives helping their husbands, I have the mortification to find, that mine is nothing but a dead weight upon me. In short, I do not know any greater misfortune can happen to a plain hard-working tradesman as I am, than to be joined to such a woman, who is rather a clog than a help-mate to him.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,
ZACHARY TREACLE.

A Genuine and particular Account of the late Enterprize on the Coast of France, 1758. By an Officer; in a Letter to a Friend.

OUR Author begins with an account of the disposition of the camp in the Isle of Wight, previous to the embarkation of the forces: next describes the order in which they embarked, and then proceeds to relate every material circumstance that fell within his knowledge, from the time of the fleet's sailing, till its return to St. Helen's; of which we present our readers with the following extracts.

"On the 27th of May the whole embarkation was completed, which consisted of fifteen battalions, 400 of the artillery, and 540 light horse: in all, about 13,000 fighting men: sixty pieces of cannon, fifteen of which were 24 pounders; and fifty pieces of the mortar kind.

"Scarce had we taken our departure from our English coast, before, notwithstanding the season of the year, the night advanced upon us with a most winter-like aspect. Æneas and his poor Trojans, intending to invade Italy, were certainly not more tossed nor tumbled, than were this night his Grace of Marlborough, and his valiant Britons.

"On the 5th of June, leaving the town of St. Maloes upon our right, stood along the coast till we opened the Bay of Cancele, which proved to be the place where we were intended to disembark. About four in the afternoon, the whole fleet brought up, except three frigates, which continued their course towards a battery, that might impede our landing. Mr. Howe left the Essex on this occasion, and hoisted his broad pendant on board one of the frigates, in which, he was able to lie closer to shore, than with his own ship. The battery from shore continued firing at the three frigates, as they advanced, tho' but very slowly; but it was soon silenced, as in truth it well might; for, heaven knows, its whole strength consisted of two guns only, and the whole garrison, of but one old man. Nevertheless, our ships continued their fire with great intrepidity, a full hour, by Shrewsbury clock. This brave old Frenchman, regardless of their united thunder, continued to fight his two guns, without any assistance, till unhappily he received a wound in the leg, by a musket ball. On his being accused of rashness by some of our officers, after our landing "Gentlemen, says he, I did no

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"more than my duty; and if the rest of my countrymen had done as much, you had never landed at Cancele." Indeed it was not without reason that he reproached his countrymen with their behaviour on this occasion; for, when our fleet appeared, there were in Cancele seven companies of foot, and three troops of dragoons, all regulars; who, as soon as our grenadiers began to move towards the shore, went to the right about, and made a very irregular retreat to St. Maloes. Their behaviour was indeed very scandalous: for the rock which runs along the shore is naturally so difficult of access, and their advantage of situation so great, that had they disputed our landing, it must at least have been attended with great loss on our part, if not the total overthrow of the design. In short, the grenadiers, under the cover of the frigates, landed immediately before sun-set, without lett, hindrance, or molestation. There fell among them a few spent shot, fired from behind a windmill at a great distance, by some peasants, who instantly fled at the approach of a Serjeant and twelve men.

"No sooner were the grenadiers drawn up upon the beach, than Lord Down, with twenty of Kingsley's horse, marched through a very narrow pass, up into the village, where (I think, I may say unhappily) they were met by a Colonel of the militia, and his servant. Lord Down called to him, and told him, if he would surrender himself, he had nothing to fear; but he foolishly refused quarter, and, together with his servant and their two horses, was shot dead upon the spot. We were told his name was Landel, and that he was a Count of considerable property in the neighbourhood.

"On the 6th the disembarkation of the troops was finished; and the whole army encamped. Cancele was our head quarters.---Notwithstanding the Duke of Marlborough's orders against plundering, the night of our landing did not pass without some scenes of horror, and many of inhumanity. The offenders were brought to justice. Two or three suffered death. Upon the whole, no invasion was ever attended with less licentiousness in the invaders, or less injury to the invaded.

"The day following, the whole army, except the third brigade, began to march in two columns; and notwithstanding the labour of 200 pioneers, the men were frequently obliged to pass by single files; and the fields on each side of the road were so crowded

crowded with wood, that we seldom could see forty yards clear of our flanks. Judge then what havock must ensued, had we met with the least opposition. We found the villages through which we passed entirely deserted by the inhabitants. I scarce remember upon the whole march to have seen either man, woman, or child, you may well imagine they had left nothing in their houses, which they could possibly carry along with them.

"We advanced without beat of drum; and though our day's march was not above six English miles, it was late in the evening before we came to our ground; which was rather more than a mile from the town of St. Maloes.

"Whilst the main body were employed in pitching their tents, the light horse, sustained by the piquets of the whole, were ordered to advance towards the walls of St. Maloes. We were immediately, on our appearance, saluted by the enemy's cannon from their walls, but without any farther loss than that of a horse or two. Favour'd by the night, we marched, under their cannon, down to the harbour; where we found a considerable fleet of privateers and merchantmen; and, being provided with combustibles proper for the occasion, we began by setting fire to the ships, and then proceeded to communicate the flames to their magazines of pitch, tar, ropes, &c. all of which, in the space of a few hours, became the most grand, yet dreadful conflagration I ever beheld, or that imagination can paint. The whole performed without the least attempt to molest us; though we were confidently assured, that a considerable body of troops had, that very day, thrown themselves into the town, from the other side of the river. These it was not in our power to have intercepted.

"The shipping and stores continued burning all night. The day following we sent our foraging parties for cattle, poultry, &c. for our subsistence, as we landed with two days provision only. Hitherto we had scrupulously paid the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages for every thing, and if they had of their own accord endeavoured to supply us, many of them would have gained by our invasion; but as it was, most of the poor creatures were ruined.—The environs of St. Maloes are extremely pleasant. Their gardens are rather profitable than elegant. Fruit and vegetables of all kinds in great abundance, Great quantities of apples; cyler being

their only liquor. But I am afraid, they must this year content themselves with water; for, their casks being too heavy to carry off, you may imagine they will find very few of them full at their return. Their fallads too, their great support, were almost totally destroyed. What pity it is, that national quarrels should prove so fatal to particulars!

"The night of the 8th proved very wet and stormy; so that we were almost drowned. On the 9th 200 pioneers, sustained by a party of 500 men, were ordered to march down to St. Maloes to level the ground in the front of our encampment, so as to open an easy communication with each regiment. We thought now, an attack upon the town was determined. However, the next morning (the 10th) we received an order from the Duke of Marlborough to let no one stir out of the camp upon any pretence whatever. At noon the whole army struck their tents, and immediately marched off in one column towards Cancele.

"The damage sustained by the enemy, as I have heard it computed by several, is from four to 800,000 pounds. We burnt about 120 ships, some of which were privateers of force; and the rest merchantmen of little consequence. We set fire to several magazines of stores, and entirely destroyed their rope-yard.—I must not forget to tell you, that we spared one small storehouse, which could not have been burnt without setting fire to part of the town of St. Servans. Let this be remembered by our enemies, as an instance of our national humanity.

"I am far from being of opinion, that St. Maloes is impregnable; but I am very certain, that it would have taken us more time than, upon our present plan, it would have been prudent to spend there. Besides, we were not provided with horses sufficient to draw our heavy artillery; as the roads were much worse, than from the information we had had, there was reason to expect. Besides, if we could have made ourselves masters of it, I am ignorant of any advantage we should have reaped from it.

"On the 12th, the Re-imbarkation was quite finished. When we came to muster our army, it appeared, that we had left behind us, in all, about thirty men; some of whom were afterwards brought off to us by French boats and exchanged.—The Lord knows what became of the rest.

"On

"On the 14th, several Guernsey pilot-boats came into the fleet; probably they were intended to conduct us into Granville, but that place, upon reconnoitring, being found not worth our attention, they were dismissed.—On the 16th we sailed from Cancele Bay. From that day to the 23d we sailed and returned again several times.—On the 23d we passed Jersey and Guernsey. The 25th saw the Isle of Wight. The 26th the wind coming to northward, we steered again for the French coast, and ran in with the land near Havre de Grace, where, from our flat-bottomed boats being hoisted out, we expected to land immediately; but towards evening it blew so fresh, that to avoid the danger of a lee shore, we were obliged to take in our boats again, and to stand out to sea.

"On the 27th in the afternoon, the Duke of Marlborough and Mr. Howe went out in a cutter to reconnoitre, and we received orders to have in readiness four days provisions for the men to take with them on shore. The 28th we neither executed nor attempted any thing. The 29th we bore away before the wind for Cherbourg, and came to an anchor about two miles from the town. Some of the transports which lay the nearest in shore, were fired at by five or six different batteries, but to no purpose. We saw a number of people drawn up along the strand. It was said in the fleet, that the intention was to destroy a basin, which they are now making for the reception of men of war. In the evening we received particular orders, as to the manner of disembarkation, and the business which was to be done on shore. On these orders, the men of war hoisted their proper distinguishing lights, and every one prepared for the grand assault. But alas! the Gods grew jealous of the laurels we were about to gather; or perhaps were influenced by the genius of France. Be that as it may; certain it is, that old Æolus was prevailed upon to blow a blast, that entirely frustrated our design. We weigh'd anchor next morning, and stood for England, and the following day in the evening, came to an anchor at St. Helen's."

Our Author finishes his narrative with complaints of their disagreeable situation on board the transports.

the punctual, frequent, and certain Payment of their Wages; for enabling them to remit the same, for the support of their Wives and Families; and for preventing Frauds and Abuses attending such Payments.

EVERY volunteer, entering his name, shall receive a certificate thereof gratis, and be intitled to wages, from the day of the date thereof, inclusive, upon his appearance on board within fourteen days, if the place where he enters is not above 100 miles from the ship; 20, if above 100 miles; or 30, if above 200 miles; and shall have the usual conduct money, with two months wages advance, before the ship proceeds to sea.

Every supernumerary man serving ten days in a ship, shall be entitled to his wages, &c. as if he was a part of the complement; but men, lent to other ships, shall remain intitled to their wages on the books of the ship from which they were lent, until they be regularly discharged, and in no other.

Every inferior officer or seamen, turned over to another ship, that is then in, or shall come into, a British port where there is a Commissioner of the navy, shall be paid all the wages due to him in the former ship, before the other proceeds to sea, unless the admiralty order it otherwise, in cases of the greatest exigency only; and, in this case, he shall receive his wages as soon as the ship shall again come into a British port where there is a Commissioner of the navy.

No officer or seaman, turned over, shall be rated in a lower degree than he was before; and he shall have an advance of two months wages before the present ship sails, if not already received.

As soon as any ship, which has been in sea-pay twelve months or more, shall arrive in any British port, all the wages due, except the last six months, shall be immediately paid; and the whole shall be paid within two months, at farthest, after the arrival of such ship in port to be laid up.

Upon application by any inferior officer or seaman in the service, who was absent when his ship was paid, or from the Captain or Commander of any ship in which they shall then serve, if it be in any British port where there is a Commissioner; the Commissioners of the navy shall immediately send the pay-books, or pay-

list, to such Commissioner, who shall forthwith cause their wages to be paid.

The Captain, or Commander, shall make out a ticket, upon the death of every inferior officer or seaman, and transmit it, by the first safe opportunity, to the Commissioners of the navy; and payment shall be made, within a month after the receipt thereof, without fee or reward, to the executors or administrators of such officers or seamen, or their Attorney.

The Captain, or Commander, shall make out a ticket for every inferior officer or seaman discharged as unserviceable, and send it in the manner mentioned in the preceding article; he shall also give such officer or seamen a certificate of his discharge, containing an exact copy of the ticket, and a description of his person; and upon the Commissioners being satisfied that the ticket was made out for such person, they shall testify the same on such certificate, and immediately deliver him the ticket assigned for payment, which shall be made, at the Navy-office, without fee or reward, to him, and no other person. If the ticket shall not have been sent to or received by the Commissioners of the navy, the copy of the ticket in the certificate shall intitle him to the money therein appearing to be due; and, if such officer or seaman produce his certificate to a Commissioner of the navy residing in any British port, he, being satisfied about it, shall sign and transmit it to the Commissioners of the navy; who, within four days after the receipt thereof, are to send a ticket, or if such ticket has not been sent to or received by them, the said certificate, to the Commissioner at such port, who shall, thereon, cause immediate payment to be made, without fee or reward: he shall also send such officer or seaman to the nearest hospital, to be received and victualled, from the time of his presenting such certificate, until payment is made. If any such certificate be lost or destroyed, or not presented by the person himself, or the money due on it shall not be paid before the general payment of the ship's company, the ticket shall be cancelled, and the wages payable, as if no ticket or certificate had been made out.

When a Captain or Commander, shall send any inferior officer or seaman into any hospital or sick quarters, he shall transmit with him a ticket for his wages then due; and, if he be regularly discharged from thence as unserviceable, he shall have a certificate of his discharge, with the sick

ticket annexed thereto; and if he presents the same to a Commissioner at any British port, such Commissioner, after he has signed the certificate, shall forthwith send it to the Commissioners of the navy, who, without delay, shall transmit a proper ticket, or pay-list, to the said Commissioner, who shall cause immediate payment to be made to such officer or seaman, without fee or reward; who shall be maintained in such hospital, or sick quarters, from the time of his presenting the certificate and sick ticket until he receive what is due to him.

The payment of tickets, &c. shall not be delayed, though the muster or pay books be not regularly sent to, and received by the Commissioners of the navy; but, if any error be made in a ticket, &c. the loss shall be made good out of the wages of the Captain or Commissioner by whom it was made out.

As often as a ship, which is not in a port of Great Britain, or on the coast thereof, shall have twelve months wages due, the Captain, or Commander, shall cause the names of all the inferior officers and seamen to be called over, and shall do the same at the end of every six months; and, if any of them shall then declare, or deliver in writing, the name and place of abode of his wife, father, or mother, and desire, that the whole, or any part of his wages, then due, except for the last six months, should be paid to such wife, father, or mother, the Captain or Commander is strictly required to cause four lists to be made out of the persons desiring to make such remittances which he shall, without delay, transmit to the Commissioners of the navy; who, on the receipt hereof, shall immediately make out two bills for the payment of the wages so allotted by each person, one of which shall be sent to the persons specified in the lists, and the other to the receiver, collector, or clerk of the cheque; and if the person, to whom any such bill is sent, shall, within six months from the date thereof, deliver the same to such receiver, &c. with a certificate that the person is the wife, father, or mother, of such officer or seaman, signed by the Minister and Churchwardens, or, in Scotland, by the Minister and two elders of the parish where such person was married or resides; such Receiver &c. being satisfied about the certificate, shall, without fee or reward, immediately pay the sum mentioned in the bill; and such bill, with a duplicate thereof, being pro-

produced at the Navy-office, shall forthwith be assigned for payment by the Commissioners: but if payment of the said bill be not demanded, and a duplicate thereof, &c. be not delivered, within six months from the date thereof, it is to be cancelled, and the sum contained therein becomes payable to such inferior officer or seaman, when the ship shall be paid.

The proceedings are the same, if, when wages shall be paid at the Pay-office, or any of the out-ports, any inferior officer or seaman desires to remit the whole or part of his wages to his wife, children, parents, or any other person.

If, upon complaint to the Commissioners appointed to manage the land-tax, customs, or excise, or the Commissioners of the navy, it appears, that any receiver, &c. hath, unnecessarily and wilfully, refused or delayed payment, or that he, or any person employed by him, hath taken any fee, reward, gratuity, discount, or deduction, on account of the payment of any such bill, they may fine such offender in any sum not exceeding 50 l.

The wages, pay, and allowances earned by any indentured apprentice shall, as hath been usual, be paid to his master, unless he was above eighteen years of age when his indentures were executed, or shall be rated as a servant to any officer to whom such apprenticeship is unknown.

Captains, or Commanders, shall send, from time to time, to the Commissioners of the navy, complete pay-books, lists, and tickets, and also, once in two months, complete muster-books, under the penalty of forfeiting all their wages to the chest of Chatham, and of being liable to be farther punished by court-martial, except in cases of necessity, to be made appear to the satisfaction of the Lord High-admiral, or Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The tickets, &c. shall be sufficient vouchers for payment thereon.

Captains, or Commanders, issuing other tickets than the Act directs, shall pay 50 l. for every ticket, and also forfeit all their wages to the chest of Chatham.

No Captain, or Commander, shall be liable to any penalty for offending against the Act, before June 1, 1759, unless he hath previously received this abstract.

No letters of attorney, for wages or allowances of money, shall be valid, unless therein declared to be revocable, and the same, if made by an inferior officer or seamen then in the service, be signed before, and attested by the Commander, and one

of the other signing officers, or by a clerk of the Cheque; and, if made by a person after his discharge from the service, unless the same be signed before, and attested by the Mayor or chief magistrate of the place where he then resides; or unless the letter, if made by an executor or administrator, be signed before, and attested by the Minister and Churchwardens, or, in Scotland, by the Minister and two elders of the parish where he resides.

All letters of attorney otherwise made, and all bargains, sales, &c. concerning wages or money due to inferior officers and seamen, shall be null and void.

No more than 1 s. shall be taken for the probate of any will, or letters of administration, granted to the widows, children, &c. of inferior officers, seamen, or marines, dying in the service, unless the goods and chattels are of the value of 20 l. nor more than 2 s. unless they are of the value of 40 l. nor more than 3 s. unless they are of the value of 60 l. under the penalty of 50 l. to be paid by the offender to the party aggrieved. The case is the same, as to the issuing out commissions to swear such widows, &c.

Whoever, willingly and knowingly, shall personate, or falsely assume the name or character of any person intitled to wages, &c. for service done in any ship of the royal navy, or the executor, &c. of such person, or shall procure any other so to do; or shall forge, or procure to be forged, any letter of attorney, or other power; or take a false oath, or procure it to be taken, to obtain the probate of a will, or letters of administration, in order to receive any wages, &c. shall be guilty of felony, and suffer death.

When the pay books are closed, tickets shall be made out at the Navy-office to such seamen as have not received their wages, &c. which shall be paid, in course, once a month.

British Governors, Ministers, or Consuls, residing in foreign parts, or, where there are no such persons, any two British merchants are required to provide for seafaring men and boys, subjects of Great Britain, who, by shipwreck, capture or other unavoidable accident, shall be in those parts, or shall be discharged there as unserviceable from the royal navy, at 6 d. per diem each, and to send them home with all convenient expedition.

Masters of ships shall have 6 d. per diem for each man and boy above their complement.

Seamen shall not be taken out of the service for any debt under 20 l.

But creditors may proceed to judgment and outlawry, and have an execution thereupon, except against their bodies.

Receivers of seamen's wages, taking more than 6 d. per pound, shall for every offence, forfeit 50 l. and if the offender be a clerk, officer, or servant, belonging to the navy, he shall lose his place, and be incapable of holding any one of profit in any such office.

Clerks, &c. in offices belonging to the navy, taking fees not allowed by the Act for doing any thing thereby directed, shall be liable to the same forfeitures.

Parts of several acts in the 9th and 10th years of William III. the 4th of Queen Anne, and two acts in the 1st year of George II. relating to seamen, are repealed.

An Account of a Visitation of the leprous Persons, in the Isle of Guadaloupe. In a Letter to Mr. Damonville, Counsellor and Assistant Judge at Martinico, and in the Office of King's Physician at Guadaloupe. By John Andrew Peyssonel M. D. F. R. S. Translated from the French, and read before the Royal Society, Feb. 3, 1757.

S I R,

NONE of the patients whom we visited had any fever; and they all declared that they found no inconvenience or pain; but, on the contrary, eat, drank, and slept well, performing every natural function; which was proved by their plumpness, which appeared even when the disease was most confirmed.

The disease began to shew itself in the negroes by reddish spots, a little raised upon the skin, being a dry kind of tetter, neither branny nor scabby, and without any running, but of a livid red, and very ill-conditioned. The negroes sometimes bring these spots with them from their own country. The spots are constantly found upon every person troubled with this disease; and are in great numbers, in proportion as the disease grows more inveterate.

Among the whites the disease shews itself at the beginning by spots of a livid violet colour, without pain; which are followed by little watery bladders, particularly upon the legs, which burst, and

leave small ulcers with pale edges, and different in their natures from the common ulcers.

In proportion as the disease increased, the hands and feet grew larger, without any signs of inflammation; since neither redness, nor pain nor any cedematous appearance accompanied it; but it was the very flesh that increased in bulk. And this growth of the hands and feet was not attended with any sharp pain, but only a kind of numbness.

This bloated state of the hands and feet was succeeded by white deep ulcers under the skin, which became callous and insensible; and which emitted only a clear ferous matter like water, and were but little painful. Afterwards the ends of the fingers became dry, the nails became scaly, and, I don't know how, they were eaten away; the ends of the fingers dropt off; then the joints separated without pain, and the wounds cicatrized of themselves, without the least need of medicines. In the increase of the distemper hardness and lumps were formed in the flesh, the colour became tarnished, the nose swelled, and the nostrils grew wide; at last the nose softened like paste, the voice became hoarse, the eyes round and brilliant, the forehead covered with tetters and lumps, as well as the face; the eye-brows became very large, the countenance was horrible, the breath foetid, the lips swelled, large tubercles were formed under the tongue, the ears grew thick and red, and hung down; and, such was the insensibility of all the parts, that we run pins through the hands of several, without their feeling any thing of it. In short, we were assured, that these people perished by degrees, falling into a mortification, and the limbs dropt off of themselves, without any considerable pain, continuing still to perform well their necessary functions.

These leprous people lived thus easy, if I may be allowed the expression, for several years, even fifteen or twenty; for the disease begins insensibly, and shews itself but very slowly.

Antivenereal remedies, which were ordered for almost every patient we saw, were of no service; if they sometimes palliated some symptoms, they very often hastened the progress of the disease; besides, we never found the parts of generation at all infected, nor any thing that looked like the pox about them.

Some of these people had indeed particular symptoms. In some the hair fell off;

off; which was replaced by a finer kind: in others, worms were found in their ulcers; want of sleep, or frightful dreams, afflicted some; while others quite lost their voice, or it became effeminate like that of eunuchs; and others, we found, stunk extremely.

Almost all of them, being desirous of concealing their disorders, endeavoured to deceive us, by alledging false excuses for the causes of their sores and ulcers: the greater part of them pretended, that the rats had eaten off their toes, and that burns had caused their ulcers. These were the figures, that every where presented to us.

We were confirmed in our opinions by experience, supported by verbal process, that this was the state of the diseased; that the distemper could neither be the pox, nor the effect of an inveterate one: that it had no symptom of that disease; but that it had every character of what the antients called leprosy, elephantiasis, or such other names as they were pleased to give it. So that we do not hesitate to pronounce, that those infected with this disease, as we have described it, ought to be treated as leprous persons, and subject to the ordinances which his Majesty was pleased to issue against such persons.

Again, we are well assured, from our observations, that the distemper is contagious, and hereditary; and yet the contagion is not so active, nor poisonous, as that of the plague, small-pox, nor even as the ring-worm, itch, scald, and other cutaneous disorders: for, if that were the case, the American colonies would be utterly destroyed; and these persons so infected, mixed as they are in every habitation, would have already infected all the negroes whom they come near.

We believe, that this contagion does not take place but by long frequenting the company of the infected, or by carnal knowledge. Besides, we have observed, that even such long frequenting, or cohabiting with them, are not always sufficient to communicate the disease; because we have seen women cohabit with their husbands, and husbands with their wives, in the distemper, while one was sound, and the other infected. We see families communicate and live with leprous persons, and yet never be infected; and thus, although experience, and the information of the sick, prove the contagion, we are of opinion, that there must be a parti-

cular disposition in people to receive the poison of the leprosy.

We have seen intire families infected; and almost every child of a leprous father or mother fall insensibly into the leprosy; and yet, in several other families, we have seen some children sound, and others tainted; the father has died of the disease, and the children grew old without any infection: so that, though it is certainly hereditary, yet we believe it is of the same nature with those in families troubled with the consumption, gravel, and other hereditary distempers; which are transmitted from father to son, without being so very regular as to affect every one of the family.

We could never find out any certain rule of judging, at what age the disease shews itself first, in those who were begotten by infected parents; but we have, as far as we could, observed, with regard to women or girls, that the symptoms begin with the menses, and continue slightly till they have lain in of one or two children; but that then more visible, and indeed more cruel, symptoms appeared. As to men, or infants, there is no rule to know it in them.

We do not imagine, that the air, water, or manner of living, can produce it; for we have found as many sick in the low marshy places, as in more airy saline places: and if many negroes were infected in the Grand Terre, where they drink the foul waters of ponds and lakes, we see an equal number ill in places where they have fresh rivers and running waters; but they may prove proper causes for unlocking, and disposing persons to receive, the disease.

We believe, and are persuaded, that the origin of this disease among the negroes comes from Guiney; for almost all the negroes from that country told us they came from thence with these reddish spots, the first and certain signs of the distemper begun.

As to the infected whites and mulattoes, of this island, we were informed, that the disease was not known among the whites till about twenty-five, or thirty years ago; when out of charity, they received a miserable object from the island of St. Christopher's, whose name was Clement; who, about the year 1694, fled hither. It was the family of the Josselins, called the Chaloupers, that protected him; which family, as also that of the Poulins, we found infected by communication with
this

this sick man, as old Poulin declared to us.

It is thought that others were infected by communication with the negro women, especially in the beginning, when the disease is much concealed, and at a time when they did not mistrust one another; which is very probable, since we saw many mulattoe children, born of female negroes, infected and leprous.

This is the opinion, declaration and result of the visitation made by us, the physician and surgeon appointed for that purpose*.

* [This dreadful distemper (says the author of the *Critical Review*) appears to be the *elephantiasis*, imported from the coast of Guiney. It is not uncommon among the negroes in Jamaica, though the symptoms there are not so terrible as they are represented in this report of the lepers in Guadaloupe.]

CONSIDERATIONS on the prevailing Custom of VISITING on SUNDAYS.

THE sentiments here offer'd against the prevailing custom of prophaning the Sabbath will probably be a satisfaction to every serious reader, and be productive of much good, especially as it is in every body's power to reform *one*, and as then his own conduct will be a *tacit* reproof to his acquaintance, who may probably through his example be induced to weigh these proceedings attentively, and no longer follow a *Multitude to do evil*. — It is certainly a matter of importance to inquire whether *Sunday visits* are justifiable upon the principles of scripture and of reason? as the conscientious observation of the Sabbath has of late years been so much disregarded; and as it is now become the principal *day of visiting* among persons of all ranks. — The chief advocates for the continuance of such a practice should methinks defend it publickly, that their arguments may be properly examined, if (in their opinion) such a custom can admit of any rational defence. And those, who are sufficiently convinced by what is here advanced, should resolve to discontinue *Sunday visits* themselves, and discountenance them in others, as far as they can consist with decency and prudence. — That the number of such well-disposed persons may be daily increasing is undoubtedly the hearty wish of every one

who is sincerely desirous of promoting the glory of God, and the good of mankind.

Qu. Whether it be right, for *truly-serious* persons to visit on Sundays?

The persons here mentioned, are the *truly-serious*. As to *many* people, it matters not whether they are at home or abroad: God is not in all their thoughts; they have no concern for their eternal welfare; they therefore are, in every place, altogether and alike unprofitable.

But when we begin to discern the things that are excellent; when we sincerely desire to "obtain salvation, with eternal glory, by Jesus Christ;" then, whether it be proper to fall in with the prevailing custom of visiting on Sundays? is the question.

Were our companions religious, and was our conversation edifying, I should make no scruple to give my voice in the affirmative. Every parlour would then be a little sanctuary; would echo back the exhortations, and second the designs of the pulpit. And we might truly say, *It is good for us to be here.*

But, alas! where do we find such company? When do we hear such conversation? The general conversation is all impertinence. Not so much as seasoned with a spice of religion. *They talk of vanity every one with his neighbour*, Psalm. xii. 2. For which reason, I cannot think it safe or expedient, allowable or innocent *habitually* to visit on Sundays.

It is inconsistent with the best example. *I was in the spirit on the Lord's day*, says St. John. I was filled with the communications of the Holy Spirit, giving me clear views of Christ, bright hopes of glory, and shedding abroad the love of God in my heart. But is this compatible with the idle, trifling, insignificant chat, which ingrosses our ordinary visits?

OBJECTION I. Will it be said, the apostle's was a *peculiar* case? I answer, it was a *peculiarly-happy* case. And will a prudent christian relinquish the prospect of such unspeakable happiness, for the most empty and delusory amusement? But, I believe, it was *not peculiar* to the apostle; rather the common privilege of all believers; written, as a pattern for their practice, and to be the plan of their expectations.

It is contrary to the divine prohibition. The negative law, relating to the Sabbath, is, *not doing thy own ways, not finding thy own pleasure, not speaking thy own*

own words, Isaiah lviii. 13. *Not doing thy own ways*, abstaining from secular business, and all worldly pursuits. *Not finding thy own pleasure*; renouncing all those recreations and amusements, which may tend to gratify thy taste, not to glorify thy Almighty Lord. *Not speaking thy own words*; conversing on spiritual, sublime, and heavenly subjects, not on low, earthly, temporal matters, which, having no reference to the Creator's honour, are therefore called *thy own*. However some people may act, or whatever they may think, this is the express and unalterable law, established by the God of Heaven. Whether it be possible to mingle in modish company, and obey this law, let those judge who are acquainted with the world.

It breaks the divine command. The positive law relating to the Sabbath, is, *Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy*. Remember, take particular notice of this injunction. It is a duty greatly to be regarded, and most conscientiously to be observed. Upon the due observance of this, our disposition and ability, to observe the other precepts, in good measure, depends. *Keep it holy*; devote it to holy purposes; spend it in holy exercises: and not barely an hour or two; not barely the intervals of private and publick devotion; but the day; the Sabbath-day; the whole day. Neither will the whole day be too long, if we make conscience of discharging the several duties of religion, reading and meditation; prayer and praise; teaching our children, and instructing our domestics; examining our hearts, and taking heed to our ways. All these offices, if properly performed, will leave very little, rather no time for unnecessary elopements. And shall we huddle over all these important offices, or totally neglect some of them, only to indulge ourselves in the most unprofitable levities? at once doing an injury to our spiritual interests, and violating the divine precept.

I fear, it will be a kind of *crucifying afresh our blessed master*, Heb. vi. 6. This expression we have often read, but think ourselves free from the guilt implied in it, and indeed from the very likelihood of contracting it. But let us be reminded, that *we crucify our Lord afresh*, when we give others occasion to conclude, that we have very little esteem for him, or gratitude to him. Consequently that he has little or no excellency, for which we or others should desire him. Now what else can the world conclude, when they see us

giving into the vanities of a licentious mode, on that very day, which is sacred to the commemoration of his resurrection? "Surely, might the children of this world say, if these Christians had any real reverence for their Lord, they would shew it on *his own* day. They would either be retired to contemplate and adore him; or else come abroad to exalt and glorify him. But they come abroad to be as frothy in their talk, and as trifling in their temper, as forgetful of their Saviour, and as regardless of his honour, as the most arrant worldling among us all." To afford a handle for such reflections, is to wound the redeemer in the house of his friends.

It will *grieve the Holy Spirit*, Ephes. iv. 30. Christians believe, that he is infinitely wise, all-gracious, and ever blessed; that he dwells in their hearts, and is the source of all their holiness and all their happiness. Therefore we pray daily in our Liturgy, *that the Holy Spirit may not be taken from us*. On Sunday, we commemorate the descent of this divine guest; and are, in a particular manner, to implore his presence, and cultivate his influences. But can this be done by neglecting his express prohibition, and breaking his positive command? By disregarding the examples, which he has set before us; and dishonouring that Saviour, whom he delights to magnify? Besides, dare any mortal presume to say in his heart, amidst a circle of our polite visitants, "I am now acting in a manner, becoming my relation to the Eternal Spirit. These sentiments and this discourse are suitable to his dignity, wisdom, and glory. A proper method of celebrating and honouring the day of his miraculous Mission?"

Should any one ask, "What is meant by *grieving the Holy Spirit*?" It means offending his exalted Majesty, and causing him to act as men commonly act, when they are grieved and displeased with any one. They withdraw from his company, and visit him no more. When Samuel was grieved for Saul's misbehaviour, it is written, "He came no more to see Saul." If the Almighty Comforter be provoked to deal thus with our souls, alas! What a loss must we sustain! A loss unspeakable, irreparable, eternal!

So that if this practice were not sinful, it must be *exceedingly detrimental*. And that, not in one only, but in various respects. Have we received spiritual good

from the public ordinances? The admonition of Heaven is, *We ought to give the more earnest heed to the things which we have heard, lest at any time we should let them slip*, Heb. ii. 1. By this practice, we not only suffer them to slip, but open as it were a leak for their immediate discharge. Have we been under edifying impressions from our private exercises? The unerring direction is, *quench not the spirit*. Stifle not the serious desires, which he has awakened. Allow them their full scope, till they are formed into gracious habits. By the practice under consideration we pour water instead of oil upon the feeble flame. We extinguish what we should cherish. Is the heavenly seed sown in our breasts? These dissipating interviews are the ravenous birds which follow the seedman, and devour the grain: so that nothing takes root. No fruit of faith, of joy, or love is produced.

Let me only add, That, on a dying-bed, the misimprovement of all our time will be most bitterly regretted. How much more the mis-improvement of *those* hours, which God himself has hallowed; has set apart for the noblest purposes; and is wont to bless in an especial manner! "While others were seeking the pearl of great price; and gathering those treasures of wisdom and grace, which endure to everlasting life; I, alas! was squandering away the precious opportunities in very vanity." To see the curtain of time dropping; to see a vast eternity opening before us; And to have such reflections haunting our conscience. This will cause misery, not to be expressed, create anguish not to be conceived.

OBJECTION II. Will it be said, in answer to these considerations, "That company, even trifling company, is a relaxation. We return to the instruction of our families, and to our evening devotion, with fresh alacrity, being sick of these triflers?" A strange argument! it should rather be reversed. The objectors might truly say; being sick of religion and its services, we want such triflers to afford us some relief. The sincere servant of Christ would find no recreation, but feel grief of heart, in such interviews. It must be a real affliction to observe his divine Lord absolutely disregarded. Disregarded on the day peculiarly devoted to his honour. Every vanity now preferred before him, as Barabbas the robber was formerly. The true refreshment for our souls consists in having our faith encreased,

our hope elevated, and our views of heaven enlarged. In contemplating the infinite perfection and glory of our redeemer; the infinite grandeur and fullness of his propitiation; and our complete, I might have said, our infinite security from wrath and vengeance, by being interested in his merits.

OBJECTION III. "Sunday is the best part of our time for this purpose. Business is suspended. Every body is ready dressed. All circumstances invite." Is it the best part of our time? Then let it be devoted to the best of Beings. Who is more worthy of our choicest thoughts, affections, hours, than that divinely compassionate Saviour, who offered himself, in the very prime of his life, a bleeding victim for our sins, that his sacrifice might have every recommending circumstance, which could render it acceptable to God, and available for man?

OBJECTION IV. "It is the universal custom. To discontinue it, would render us unfashionable." And cannot you bear to be a little unfashionable for his sake, who was despised and rejected, who humbled himself to death, even the death of the cross, for your sake? Is it the universal custom? Then custom is the idol, which we are called to renounce. I must say of custom, in this case, as Elijah said of Baal; If Custom be God, follow its dictates; but if Jehovah be God, observe his precepts. It is written in the scriptures, Rom. xii. 2. *Be not conformed to this world*. To what does this prohibition relate? To such ungodly customs, no doubt. No battery of cannon was ever pointed more directly against a citadel to be demolished, than this text against such customs. In indifferent matters, let the christian avoid singularity. Let him dress somewhat like his neighbours. Let him make an appearance suitable to his station. But let him *not follow a multitude to prophane the sabbath, or to do any evil*. Here religious persons should by all means be singular; should distinguish themselves by a *becoming* zeal for their God; should set an example, and shine as lights, in the midst of a crooked and perverse Generation. Otherwise, they may do, not themselves only, but others also, incredible harm.

OBJECTION V. Some perhaps may start, and reply, "If these things are so, to what a degree of sinful negligence is even the christian world arrived!" - - - With regard to the world *called* christian,

this

this is too true. And no measure of sorrow can be sufficient to bewail the deplorable degeneracy. Negligence, or rather obstinacy, in this capital instance, is a melancholy indication of no less disobedience in other respects.

OBJECTION VI. "This will be irksome, will render our religion a burthen." I hope, no one that pretends to seriousness will offer to make this objection. The sinners in Sion made it. For which reason they are branded, and by the divine Spirit himself, with infamy that will never be blotted out. *O! what a weariness is it! when will the Sabbath, and its irksome solemnities, be gone?* Malachi i. 13. and Amos viii. 5. This discovers a heart alienated from God; that has not tasted the good word of grace, and favours not the things which be of Christ. Otherwise, such would be the language; "One day thus employed, is better than a thousand," Psalm lxxxiv. 10. Is it tedious and burthensome to pass a single day in devout exercises? How then shall we pass, how shall we endure the ages of eternity? since we are assured, that those happy beings, who stand around the throne, clothed with white robes, serve their God day and night, for ever and ever, in his temple. In the regions of immortality they find a Heaven; because, there they have a never-ceasing and eternal communion with God; because there they have an uninterrupted and everlasting Sabbath.

To the Author of the LITERARY
MAGAZINE.

As the following excellent Observations upon a very curious and interesting subject made by a great Writer of our own nation now alive, are not in the hands of the Public, your inserting them in your Magazine cannot fail of obliging all your sensible Readers. I am,

Yours, &c.
D. O.

WHAT, say some, can give us a more contemptible idea of a large state, than to find it mostly governed by custom, to have few written laws, and not so much as a *Magna Charta* to mark and ascertain the boundaries of jurisdiction between senate and people? This, indeed, was the case: custom, or the traditional

observance of the practice of their forefathers, was what directed them in their public as well as private determinations. This was appealed to in pronouncing sentence against a criminal, where part of the formulary was *more majorum*. So *Sallust*, speaking of the expulsion of *Tarquinius*, says *mutato more*, instead of *lege mutata*; and *Virgil*, *Pacisque imponere morem*. But that this was a defect in civil policy will not be so easily made out. Let us compare custom and written laws together in a few instances. But as the getting the ancients on one side is accounted half a victory, it will not be amiss, first to fortify ourselves with a noble observation of *Dio Chrysostom's*, That the enslav'd are the fittest to be governed by laws, and free men by custom. This paradox, ill understood by *Merick Cambray*, in whom I found it quoted, I shall endeavour to defend. *Dio's* politics here were directed principally upon *Rome* and her provinces. That at least it was a republic, and conquests made by it he had his eye upon, is evident from hence; conquer'd countries under a monarchy could with no propriety be said to be governed by laws; for the will of the monarch by the mouth of the lieutenant or bashaw is the terms of obedience; but in a free state the regular, debated decrees of the legislature afford them the benefit of fixed and established laws. So much for the fact. The reason on which *Dio* found his observation, may be gathered from hence:—Custom being of the nature of paternal injunctions, traditionally delivered from father to son; the observance of it by a state must needs be a mark of freedom; and coming originally from the revered founders of their liberty, will be an encouragement and assistance to them in defence of that blessing, as being the prerogative intailed upon it: but a conquered people must pretend to none of this distinction: having, by their regency, lost all right to their brave fore-father's free institutions, their matters will in policy take the forfeiture; and the fixing a conquest must be done by giving laws, that every moment put them in mind of the power of the victor; nothing being more dangerous than to trust a late subdued people with old customs, that perpetually upbraid their baseness, and provoke them to revolt.

But now to the point. The wisdom of the Roman republic, in their veneration for custom, and backwardness to introduce

new written laws, may be seen by the following comparison.

1. The benefits of new written laws are merely confined to the consequences of their observance: but customary laws keeping up, as we observed above, a veneration for the founders, engage men in the imitation of their virtues as well as policy. To this was the religious regard the Romans paid to their fore-fathers memory, and consequently, their adhering for so many ages to the practice of the same virtues which nothing more contributed to deface, than the introduction of a voluminous body of new laws over the neck of venerable custom. And this their factious and ambitious demagogues always made their first care to promote.

The simplicity, conciseness and antiquity of custom, gave an air of majesty, and immutability that inspires awe and veneration. But new laws are too apt to be voluminous, and so perplexed and mutable from whence proceed neglect, contempt and ignorance.

As every thing of human institution is subject to gross imperfections, those in new laws, which have such, are easily discovered, and so for the weakness of one part, all the other parts, tho' sound, are brought into contempt. But such weaknesses in a custom, for very obvious reasons, evade an examination; besides, a friendly prejudice, as we shall see by what follows, always stands up in their defence.

But in case a *new law* be perfectly equitable and necessary, yet, if the procurers of it have betrayed a conduct that confesses by ends and private motives, the disgust to the circumstances, disposes us, unreasonably indeed, to an irreverence of the law itself. But we are indulgently blind to the most visible imperfections of an *old custom*. If we cannot satisfy a malicious objecter in the *cui bono*, we can persuade ourselves that our wise fore-fathers had good reasons for what they enjoined, and if they be now lost, the benefit will still go along with the observance; though we don't know how. 'Tis in this manner the Roman lawyers speak in the Digests *Tit. De Ratione legis non inquiranda*.

Non omnium, quæ a majoribus constituta sunt ratio reddi potest; et ideo rationes eorum quæ constituuntur inquiri non oportet, alia quin multa ex his quæ certa sunt subvertuntur. L. 1. Tit. 3. L. 20 & 21.

Those laws that keep up for themselves

the greatest love and observance must needs be best; but it is the most notorious truths for which you see above the reasons, that the people have ever had a strong attachment to *old custom*, and an equal neglect of *new written laws*.

All that I would conclude from hence is this; that the Romans might have found enough to reply to the enemies of their constitution, and we enough to explain an ill understood observation, *That numerous laws are a sign of a degenerate community*, which is generally thought to mean that numerous laws are the *Consequence* of debauched manners when, in truth, they are very often the *cause*.

From the MONITOR. [July 15.]

WHEN did Britain ever appear more terrible to her foes, more respectable to all nations, than in the year 1758? Never was there a more formidable or better provided navy; never so much care taken for the internal defence of this island; nor such effectual means attempted to secure our dominion and property, wherever dispersed upon the globe. Our men, money and ships, under faithful and wise counsellors, who prefer the interest of Britain to all other considerations, are a match for the whole world.

We are no longer terrified with a fleet of flat-bottom'd boats to invade us, nor dejected with losses abroad, nor with the shy behaviour of the officers in the navy. We are so far from standing in need of soliciting aid from Germany and Holland, and committing our liberties and property to the guardianship of foreign troops, that we are in a condition to carry fire and sword into the enemy's country, and to lend such aid to our allies, as shall be consistent with our own strength and safety, and to enable them to check the motions and ambition of the common enemy to the protestant religion and the liberties of Europe.

The naval power of France is so reduced as not to face our fleets, their navigation and commerce are obliged to seek for refuge in Dutch bottoms. The best of their sailors are shut up in English prisons; their colonies are starving for want of our provisions; their whole dependance in America rests upon a ship that now and then escapes our fleets, by favour of the fogs, into Louisbourg. They are driven from the

banks of the *Ganges* in *Afia*. They have yielded to the *British* arms at *Senegal* in *Africa*; and they are defeated and fly before the *British* allies in *Germany*.

Such are the blessings of a nation, whose councils are united and fixed to its constitution and the nature and power of its strength. By this policy our sovereigns were always able to defend themselves against foreign powers, that envied the happiness of this island, and to acquire the balance of power, when the nations on the continent of Europe attempted to usurp upon each other's dominions. By this they improved their commerce, extended the trade of their subjects, and defended their settlements and colonies against encroachments and depredations; and by this they secured a confidence not only in their own subjects, but in their allies; so that they were never at a loss for supplies at home, when it was necessary to arm for the dignity of the crown and the public safety; nor for the assistance of the most distressed princes, when it was their interest to take part in the quarrels of their neighbours on the continent.

Compare England before the accession of the great *ELIZABETH*, and her councils, to the figure it made under her auspicious reign; and a little attention will convince you that neither our situation, riches, nor strength, are sufficient to set us above the power of our enemies, and to make us a flourishing people; except our national councils strictly adhere to our national interest which is to have no connections with the affairs of the continent, that shall disable or divert us from those measures, which are absolutely necessary for our own defence; or may lead us into such measures, as shall expose our trade and dominions to depredation and invasion; while we are consuming our blood and treasure in the pursuit of fruitless victories and conquests on the continent. How were the people plundered, and how was the kingdom depopulated, to gratify the ambition of our *EDWARDS* and *HENRYS* in the conquests of *France*? how did their continual wars sweep off the hands that should have cultivated our lands, and improved our manufactures?

Our trade, commerce and navigation advanced very slowly, and England was subject to many revolutions, when the attention of the government was fixed upon continental acquisitions. But the wise *ELIZABETH*, content with her own empire, maintained peace at home, and com-

manded respect abroad, by adopting such measures and following such councils as engaged her in no quarrels and broils on the continent, any farther than were consistent with the constitution of her dominions. By this her majesty could open the purses of her subjects, who placed an entire confidence in her wisdom and the integrity of her councils; countermined the conspiracies and machinations which the pope and Philip II. fomented in her dominions; overthrew the terrible armada; invaded the chief sea-ports, and interrupted the commerce of Spain: enabled the Netherlands to shake off the Spanish yoke; and laid the foundation of our present empire in America; exalted the glory of the *British* flag, and established the manufactures and commerce, which under all wise and faithful administrations have increased and given us the advantage, which could never be obtained by expensive armies employed in continental services.

Let our army, our navy, our riches be ever so great; if our councils deviate from the real object of our country's interest; if they direct a land force to seek the French in Germany, and neglect to assert their naval strength to the utmost of their power: if they send more men, or give more money than is consistent with the safeguard of our own country, and the abilities of the people, the greatness of our fleets and armies, and the vast sums raised upon the public, must in the end destroy the people that give without measure, and fight without interest.

From the *WESTMINSTER JOURNAL*,
July 28, 1758. By the Original Proprietors. Sold by W. Faden, in Wine-Office-Court, Fleet-street.

Politics in former times were confined to the cabinets of the great, in the same manner as spirituous liquors were to the apothecary's shop. While they were thus administered by careful, but sparing hands, they were salutary, but when political writing, like dram drinking, became habitual to the lower ranks of people, it not only lost its virtues, but often introduced the very diseases it was originally meant to cure or prevent.

In former days our ancestors were so frugal of their politics, that they displayed them by emblem. A *white*, or a *red-rose* denoted the party, and the principles of the

the wearer, and all farther altercations were referred to the decision of the sword. When the rage of civil wars was somewhat abated, and when it pleased heaven to visit England with a tyrant and usurper in the person of Richard III. they became a little more explicit through provocation and hatred. But politics even then were distributed with a very sparing hand; they were oracular, laconic, and pithy; they still retained a great deal of the emblematical manner, and like the Runic histories, they generally were couched in rhyme. Somewhat in a minister's name or coat of arms served to point out his person. The Cat, the Rat, the Dog, were instantly known to signify the tyrant's three favourites, and he himself was adumbrated under the designation of a Hog. This general detestation rendered the expedition under the Earl of Richmond successful; and excepting a few strictures against the reformation, for which the authors paid dearly, we know of no political writing in his or his son's life-time.

Under Edward VI. the divisions of the court set the press a-going, and a party against the good Duke of Somerset made so bad a use of it, by prostituting it to their detestable politics, that, notwithstanding his rank, his near relation to the king, and his exemplary innocency, they brought him to the block.

Under Elizabeth, though the press could not be said to be free, it was chaste, decent and useful. Political writing was a medicine she locked up in her own shop, and never suffered it to be retailed but by herself or her immediate servants. The great Burleigh, Walsingham, Raleigh, and her other ministers were no better than her journeymen or apprentices in politics, and what they dispensed to the public was so faithfully prepared, and so skilfully administered, that it never failed to operate with success. But notwithstanding all Elizabeth's care and caution, many interlopers broke into her monopoly. She had a pretender to her crown, who was backed by a strong party, both at home and abroad, and when they found the press shut up in England, they never failed to set it a-going in foreign countries, from whence its political labours were smuggled into this kingdom, and distributed about often to the imminent danger of the Queen's person and government.

Thus we have seen that even in former times political writing was salutary or hurtful to the public, according to the objects

or subjects to which it was applied. But what experience has not later times had of this observation? If the unhappy Charles I. was baited to death by the abuse of the press, the use of it saved the religion, laws, and liberties of England under his two sons. If political writing often crossed and sometimes checked the protestant and public-spirited measures of king William; it certainly facilitated the accession of the present royal family to the crown of Great-Britain, and has secured our constitution amidst all the shocks it has met with through the contests of parties, and from the corruption of the times.

The Greeks, the wisest legislators that ever existed, upon the settlement of civil commotions and party-differences, passed what they called an act of Amnesty, which rendered it penal for any citizen to *rip up old sores*, and abolished the mention, and as far as human wisdom could provide, the very remembrance of past altercations. The Romans past acts of the like tendency, and somewhat of the same kind has sometimes been known in England.

If ever there was a time for such an expedient to take place, it is the present. We are now, as it were, waking into new existence; civil and military virtues are not only understood, but practised; and there seems to be amongst us a suspension of all disputes, but that of who shall be most forward in the service of his country.

For this reason, and to assist as far as lies in my power and province, the glorious spirit that now prevails, I have taken this first opportunity of resuming my staff and lanthorn, and setting out on my rounds in my original character of a political watchman. It is true, the vast alterations for the better, that has happened in Westminster, which is my peculiar beat, will produce a considerable alteration of my rounds, since the purlieu neither of the hall nor the two houses of p——t, are either so *dark* or so *dirty* as heretofore. But above all, the greatest nuisance I found in my rounds is now removed, I mean, the passage into the new treasury, which is now rendered as safe, commodious, and light-some, as the nature of the fundamental building will admit of. The enlightening that passage is of the greatest importance, as it likewise leads to the office of one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, to that of the board of trade, nay to the council-chamber itself.

Notwithstanding that and many other improvements that have been made in my beat

beat, I shall be able to convince the public, that a political watchman is absolutely necessary for the safety and security of this great city. In the mean while, I am ready and willing to find security to all my worthy masters, that I never shall leave them unapprised when there is danger, and that I never shall alarm them when there is none.

THOMAS TOUCHIT.

An Account of several wonderful Particularities discovered on opening a Hive, that had a few Days before received a young Swarm.

HAppening to be in the country on the 25th of July, I observed a great swarm of bees, which, on its hanging to an elm, I ordered to be received into a hive; but in a little time they all left this new habitation, and fled back to the elm, where they hung entangled by each others legs. The female bee had not dropt into the hive with the others: I was therefore obliged to have recourse to another shaking; when having brought the female into the hive, all the rest soon followed.

On the 26th of July the weather was tolerably good, with a bright sunshine; the 27th cloudy; the 28th and 29th rainy: on the 30th on examining the hive, I found at the bottom of it upon the ground where it stood, a piece of a honey-comb, which had fallen thither, either because it had not been strongly enough fastened to the top of the hive, or because too many bees had lighted upon it at one time. This piece of a comb contained 418 cells of the working bees, some were building, and others were finished, and there were also ten eggs sticking to the wax by one of their ends. All the forenoon of the 31st it was rainy, and about mid-day very cloudy and windy, with some rain. In the evening I ordered the hive to be taken into my chamber, in order to examine what the bees had done in the space of these six days.

But as I was afraid of being stung in this enterprize. I resolved to have all the bees killed before I went to handle or inspect them; for this reason I fumigated them with a bundle of lighted matches rolled up in linen rags, to such a thickness, that it would just fit in the upper opening of the hive. All my endeavours to kill these bees this way were however to no purpose; for after plying them with this fume, from eight o'clock to eleven, lighting the matches from time

to time, as they went out, the bees continued alive; but they seemed grievously complaining of, and resented the injury offered them, with the most horrid noise and loudest buzzings.

The next morning all was quiet again, so I removed the hive, at the bottom of which I found some hundreds of bees lying dead upon the ground; but the greatest part of them were still alive, and some of them were beginning to fly away. I therefore resolved to fumigate the hive a second time, and I gave its inhabitants liberty to escape while it was doing. For fear of being stung on this occasion, I took a half pint bottle, and having rolled some soft paper about the neck of it, thrust it into the opening of the hive, taking care afterwards to stop all gaps between the door or opening of the hive, and the neck of the bottle with more paper of the same kind. As soon as the sulphureous vapour began to fill the hive, the bees in the greatest hurry and confusion, and with the most dreadful buzzing, rushed to the number of 1898, in a manner all at once into the bottle, which I then removed to substitute another in its place; and by repeating the operation in this manner, I at last so thoroughly accomplished my purpose, that not the least noise could be heard in the hive.

Having then turned the hive upside down, I found the Queen lying dead, in appearance, upon the ground, and some of the others which had fallen upon the ground, killed downright and wet all over; whilst some other bees that had remained in the upper part of the hive were quite dry, and when put into the bottles flew about as briskly as if they had not received the least harm.

I next poured some water upon the prisoners I had in the bottle; by this means they were all drowned in a very short time. I then made my examination, and found the swarm consisted of 5669 bees, and was therefore a very good one, according to the judgment I had formed of it on its first appearance. Nevertheless, as the season was very far advanced, and the spot the bees lighted upon very ill furnished with materials for making honey, I thought it worth while to sacrifice them to the curiosity I had of knowing what work such a number could perform in so short a time, and withal in so unfavourable weather.

Among this great multitude, there was
but

320 *Remarkable Particularities discovered in opening a Bee Hive.*

but one female bee. The greatest number of them were working bees, which are neither males nor females; and there were besides these and the female bee already mentioned, only 33 male bees, preposterously called by the vulgar hatching bees; for the young bees are hatched by the mere heat of the summer, and that which is caused by the perpetual hurry and motion of the old bees flying about, or working in the hive. It is very remarkable that the bottle into which the first 1898 bees, driven out of the hive, had been received, was thoroughly heated by the perpetual motion of these imprisoned creatures, and the warm vapours which exhaled from their bodies.

The number of waxen cells begun and finished, including those of the comb I had found on the ground on my first examining the hive, amounted to 3392: they were all of the same size and form, and were intended only for nests to hatch the working bees. In 236 of the cells some honey had been stored up, but it had been afterwards made use of, as very little could be then gathered abroad. It was no difficult matter to distinguish the cells thus made use of from the others, for they had received a yellow tincture from the honey deposited in them; whereas those which had not as yet been employed this way, were of a shining white.

There were also 62 of these cells, in which the bees had already begun to lay up their ordinary food, or bread called erithace. This substance was of a changeable colour between a yellow and a purplish red; but perhaps this tinge might be owing to the fumigation: the whiteness of the unemployed wax was in some parts also impaired by the same means; coloured and covered besides with black spots.

In 35 cells I found as many eggs fixed in them at one end; so that including the eggs found in the comb, which had fallen to the ground as already mentioned, there were 45 eggs in all. There were besides in 150 of the cells so many new hatched worms, but these lay almost insensible and motionless. They were of different sizes. All these worms were surrounded with that kind of food which the most expert observers of bees think is honey thrown up by the old ones, out of their stomachs. This kind of honey is white, like a solution of gum tragacanth, or starch dissolved in water, and is almost insipid: it shews nothing remarkable on being viewed

with the microscope. In the worms themselves I could perceive pulmonary tubes of a silver whiteness running most beautifully on each side through their little transparent bodies.

I examined attentively the wax cemented by way of foundation to the top of the hive, but I could find no difference between that and the other wax of which the cells consist. They appear both to have the same nature and properties. I could not however but admire this strong union or fastening; this substance being just spread upon the hive like a crust, and consequently fastened to it by a very small portion of its surface; whereas the rest of the wax hung perpendicularly from this foundation, without any lateral or other support whatsoever, as if a wooden bowl were fixed to a plain ceiling by a small part of its circumference.

This hive contained the rudiments of a great many more such combs of wax, of an oval form, and full of cells on each side: the empty spaces left between the combs, for the bees to pass and repass, did not exceed half an inch in breadth; so that it is plain the comb I found open upon the ground, and in which I reckoned 418 cells, had been torn from its foundation by its own weight, and that of the bees walking upon it. Hence it appears, with what good reason those who keep bees, place sticks cross-ways in their hives, that the combs may have the more support; and accordingly we observe that in these hives, the bees themselves on each side suspend their combs to these sticks.

Considering the great multitude of bees employed in building the waxen cells, which I have been just examining, there is no great reason to be surprised at their having done so much work that way, though the time they had to do it in was so short, and the weather so unfavourable. But it is really astonishing to think how a single female could lay so many eggs in the same small interval, and withal deposit every egg in a separate cell, and there firmly fasten it. We must also allow some time for laying the perpendicular foundations. It is, moreover, very surprising how these eggs should so speedily turn to worms, and how those worms should grow so very suddenly to their state of change. But I must now conclude, and I shall do it with the following account of what the hive I have been describing contained, viz. 33 males, 1 female

female. 5635 working bees, 3392 wax cells, for the use of the working bees. 45 eggs. 150 worms. 62 cells containing bees bread. 236 cells in which honey had been laid up.

Some Hints relative to the mending of Roads.

BEFORE I propose my method, I would assume two principles relative to the reparation of roads as true, 1. That the end of reparation of roads is the ease, pleasure, and convenience of travellers, and lessening the expence of the transportation of goods in favour of commerce. 2. That, to attain these valuable ends, the least expensive methods possible should always be pursued.

From many years attention to the several methods practised in and about London, as well as in sundry remote counties in England, I apprehend these principles are little attended to. The general practice of mending roads in and about London, is to shovel up the dirt and lay it in small heaps by the sides of the road, and in the summer, to pull the quarters into the ruts, and then over all lay a bed of gravel, and leave it till the dirt wants to be shoveled up, and it requires a fresh reparation. I apprehend this method to be wrong, because I have observed the following ill-consequences to arise from it.

In the first place, the new-laid gravel being loose, both horses and wheels travel in a mire of gravel for two or three months; that is, till the wheels have ground, and the horses feet have pounded a quantity of gravel to a powder sufficient to form the cement necessary to bind the remaining gravel together, to make the road firm and solid. Till this be done, nothing is more disagreeable to horsemen or carriages, than travelling upon such a road; and thus the ends of pleasure in travelling and cheap carriage are frustrated for good part of the year.

2dly, Whilst in this manner the road is forming and binding, the horses feet spurt the gravel stones to right and left of the tract; the wheels throw out the gravel in the same manner; and afterwards the beaten sand is spurted by degrees over all these stones which bind them fast, and makes a firm solid quarter; the consequence of which is the road is soon uneven, the ruts deep, and there is wanting a reparation again in a little time.

It should be observed as a fact, that stones, gravel, flints, &c. can no more form a smooth, firm, and solid road, without a proper cement to unite them, than a firm wall or house can be built with such uneven materials, without a proper mortar to cement and bind all together. It is equally absurd to suppose one as to suppose the other. Hence the traveller's horse is left to make the mortar to bind the road with his own feet, by pounding the stones, gravel, &c. to dust, before he can travel without fear and trembling, or his rider; so that the end of pleasant travelling is lost for perhaps a quarter of the year, through this constant impropriety in reparation of the highways. It may be observed, likewise, that waggons are constantly drawing up an hill, to mount over the stones, which lie before the sinking wheels; from whence the strength of the carrier's horses is exhausted to no purpose from this absurd method of reparation. It may be noted, too, that when the side tracks are cut deep and impracticable in wet weather, and the waggons are obliged to drive on the loose gravel, the horses keep winding on it to ease their feet; it is a difficult matter for the driver to keep them in such a floating mire, and at last they form a serpentine walk instead of a strait road. From hence also it is often seen, that one wheel runs on the middle almost of the bed of gravel and the other near off it, so that the carriages form a hideous and disagreeable track, and the weight lies on the wheels on one side, and cuts a deep rut in a little time, by which the road is soon spoiled.

Now I would propose the following method to prevent all these inconveniencies; and which I flatter myself will keep the roads in better repair, at less expence, and be more commodious to the public, or to all who travel either on horseback or with wheel carriages, as well as tend to lower the price of the carriage of goods to the advantage of home trade and foreign commerce.

1. We will suppose a road to be out of repair, the ruts to be cut deep, and that the dirt has been shoveled up and laid in small heaps by the way side, where it has acquired a dryness and consistence. I would propose, then, that the quarters, if raised of dirt, shook, and loose, should be pulled in with mattocks, pick-axes, &c. After this operation is finished, let a hollow wooden roller of about two feet and a half diameter, filled with gravel, be drawn over the road as left by the mattocks, &c.

T t

which

which will press the whole surface close together. But if the quarters are not shook, but, on the contrary firm and solid, do not touch them with pick-axe or mattock; observing it as an important maxim, *never to move any thing on a road, that is fast bound and solid.* Instead of proceeding in the indiscreet manner of pulling firm quarters into the ruts and horse tracks, fill both up even with gravel, and then lay a thin coat of the smallest gravel over the whole; and finish off by running the roller over it several times to press it close together. If the quarters of a road be solid, the pulling them into the ruts will occasion the whole road to sink more after a coat of gravel is laid on, therefore it should never be done.

The last coat of small gravel having been laid on, and the whole press'd close together, by running the roller several times over it, with one end something off, that it may rise in the middle; I would propose, that a small quantity of gravel should be laid just in the center of the road, in the form of a curve, and pressed down likewise with the roller.

We have now laid all our gravel, and pressed it close with the roller; but this is not sufficient to make an immediate smooth and firm road. In the next place we would therefore propose to take the sand laid on the sides of the road as dirt (which in truth is only pounded gravel) and lay a skin of it about an inch thick over the gravel to bind the stones together. When this is done, if the roller were run over all, or in the middle especially, so much the better.

The road being compleated in this manner, a horseman may ride on it with great pleasure immediately; carriage-horses likewise will go straight forward on it without wriggling and winding from side to side, to find ease for their feet; and the surface will soon become smooth and firm, and especially if some showers have happily fallen presently after its completion.

It must be observed, that the thicker the coat of gravel is laid on, the more the road will sink, and the heavier the wheels will move; and if after some small time a wheel track, or horse track, of but 3 inches deep should be made by the spurting the stones on the quarters, and the sinking of the gravel; in such case, labourers should be employed to pull the loose stones on the quarters into the ruts from right and left, with hoes like garden hoes, and afterwards to cover the gravel stones with the sand or dirt to bind them together.

A single man may pull in a mile of rut in a day, with such a hoe as above described. The gravel being covered in the manner related, will be preserved from being crushed to bits by the wheels, and pounded to a powder by the horses feet. A coat of dirt half an inch thick is of great use to a road at all times; it fills up the interstices, unites the stones together, and guards them from being crushed by the weight that goes over them; as well as affords a firm footing both for the saddle and draught-horse.

In a country where stones, or large flints, are made use of to repair roads, the surveyor should always lay the smallest upon the top of the large; and cover the whole mass with gravel, sand, earth, or dirt, to cement it together. For want of this coat, or covering, on the surface of the materials, and from neglecting to pull the loose stones off the quarters into the ruts, and to fill them constantly till the materials are all fixed and bound together, we have observed that vast sums of money have been expended on turnpike roads to little purpose; whereas, half the money would have been sufficient to have produced a good road, expended under the œconomy above mentioned. An infant road requires as much care in nursing as a sucking child. Thro' ignorance and negligence prodigious sums are expended on turnpikes in this kingdom; and yet the roads lie in an incommodious and disagreeable condition; some of the reasons for which we have pointed out.

We could mention a road repaired at the expence of five hundred pounds a mile, where travellers are obliged to dismount, and lead their horses in their hand, tho' it has been repaired a twelvemonth; and all for want of a cement of dirt being laid on the stones, in the middle, when it was first made; which would have bound the whole mass together; and then a horseman might have galloped upon it in a week's time: but nothing of this kind having been done, nor any care taken to pull the stones off the quarters into the wheel ruts, there are ruts cut a foot and a half deep; the track is a serpentine walk, full of large loose stones, and the whole a chaos of confusion, and a trap the traveller pays his money for to break his neck.

I could mark out a multitude of other egregious errors, relative to the reparation of roads; but must stop, fearing I have already transgressed the limits of your paper.

I am, Sir, &c. W. T.

AN ODE.

— διδὲ δ' ἀρετὴν ἐν τῇ καὶ οὐβον.

CALLIM.

THRO' all delights had *Clodio* rov'd,
And life in all its transports prov'd,
But vain alas! each pleasure found,
And ceaseless cares in all the round:
The friend was faithless as the bowl,
And love even bitterness of soul!
Bright goddess of wisdom, ah where shall he fly,
Lost the friend, lost the bowl, banish'd love,
what is joy?

Quick in all her beauties blazing,
Mild the Goddess stood confest,
He bow'd, ador'd, and trembled gazing,
Wisdom's glories pierc'd his breast!
"Oh long lost to thee, and to folly a prey,
"Fair wisdom, he cried, guide my steps point
"the way:"

"As the gay rose the fair soon dies,
So quickly perish sensual joys:
But if content you wish to share,
Let virtue be your end, your care:
Pray next that riches be bestow'd,
Each vain alike, tho' both are good:
Blest with virtue and wealth each delight is
thy own,
What's virtue when poor, and what's wealth
when alone."

She ceas'd, and suddenly disappearing,
Delia in her place was found:
When wisdom's silent dictates hearing,
He clasp'd the fair:—his joys were
crown'd:
For in her, charming concord, wealth and
virtue reside,
Love and wisdom agreeing Heavens best gifts
a bride.

The INCONSTANT. A SONG.

I Never yet beheld a maid,
I thought much more than common,
And yet each fair-one I've survey'd,
A while I lov'd the woman;—
Is *Polly*, *Delia* by my side,
Is *Pattibella* near,
Each in their turns my heart divide,
The present is the fair;
I *Delia* love, nav *Betsy* too,
Nay *Fanny* each and none;
And if all womankind I knew,
I'd love 'em every one.
Yet when they're absent, — faith 'tis strange!
My love has nothing in it;
From this to that I freely change,
And clasp the present minute.
I scorn to pine, I freely rove,
In pleasures unconfin'd,
And tho' each Fair I see I love,
I scorn all womankind.

*To a young TRADESMAN who affected to
dance at a public SPA.*

GLLOWING warm with affectation,
Touch'd with love's almighty lance:
I—ks scorns nature and his station,
And proudly awkward joins the dance:

The beaux and belles to simpering sneers stands
by,

And blushing *Delia* guides the great-man-boy.

View with dimpled smile unmeaning,
How self-pleas'd he hangs his hands!

Looby so on crabstick leaning,
Mouncing nuts in market stands.
Nature bids grace in Looby's actions shine,
Deform'd, she adds rusticity to thine.

Gift of birth and education,
Mien polite and graceful ease:
Flowing soft, win approbation,
Charm beheld, unstudied please.
Arts fruitless efforts hark the belles disclaim—
Blush, blush, poor pedant, and thy nature
blame.

Like thee from nature's standard veering,
Ape, (sings gay) from forests fled,
Man he fought, midst men appearing,
Shone a very ape indeed!
Nature revert in *Y** or apes, an ape,
And pedant fools are found in every shape.

*To Mr. J. C—, on the Report of Miss
G—'s Marriage.*

— *Ab miser!*

*Quanta laboras in charybdi—
Digne puer meliore flammâ.* HOR.

WHEN first the soul has caught the
gentle fire,
And the breast glows with love and warm desire,
How hard the task, what labours must we
prove,
To tell our own, and win the fair-ones love!
What doubts what fears, disdain and anguish try,
How servile flatter, and how really sigh!
And now suppose the gentle charmer views
Our pains relenting, and relieves our woes:
With mutual flame soft burns her pitying
breast,
Each lives in each, and each in each is blest:
Soon the warm youth wou'd soar to higher
joy,
Pleads his fond flame, and claims the nuptial
tye:
In vain he pleads,—the wayward virgin sighs,
And what she fondly wishes, coy denies:
By some fell chance the hapless lovers part,
Tear soul from soul, and ravish heart from
heart:
Then *Cupid* frowns, dread absence gloomy
reigns,
And o'er their souls distills his jealous pains:
Censure's at hand, another lover near, —
— Ah cease! for all *Almonzo's* torment's
there:
Too cruel fair,—ah why thus cause his
woe,
Stop the rash vow,—his tender flame you
know:
False to your love, why blest another's arms,
Like him none doat on, or deserve your
charms?

"Too

" Too late advis'd, the pensive lover said,
As on his *Withams* Banks he pensive stray'd,
Despair his looks, the prospect spoke despair,
Fens, sands and seas, sad emblems of his
care!"

" Yes * *Emma* yes — by that dear pleasing
name,
(Oh falsely thine, for fixt was *Emma's* flame)
By that I swear, hadst thou like her been true,
With joy I'd liv'd a banish'd man for you :
Flown each gay pleasure, every joy deny'd,
Firm to my fair, and constant at thy side :
Thus then is all my tender flame repay'd,
Oh art thou, art thou, too — hard hearted
maid,

And art thou lost for ever to my arms,
Gone ever gone, *Amyntas* has thy charms !
Aid me despair, here every passion move,
To wreak revenge on disappointed love :
Vain thought she smiles insulting o'er my
pain,
And in my rivals arms exults — my vengeance
vain !

Oh *Emma* think, and when that thought
shall rise,
Can'st thou securely taste thy fancied joys ?
Think of those scenes where oft we fondly
stray'd,

While tales of love the ling'ring sun delay'd :
Think of those flowery meads, and silent
groves,

Where oft so oft we whisper'd out our loves :
Where oft we heard the feather'd songster's
lay,

Our lives as sweet and we as blest as they.
Nor could bleak Winter's frost or envious
snow,

Cool our warm breasts — 'twas ever Spring
with you :

Thy tender form defy'd the nipping blast, —
Kind thought — did'st thou with me too
Summer taste ?

But what are groves or meads, or snow or
frost,

These are forgot, and thou art ever lost.

Blest with content to rural ease inclin'd,
For thee I rous'd, for thee the crowd I
join'd,

Pleas'd every tempest, every storm to prove,
To crown my labours and to crown my love :
To bless my fair, and round her feet to throw,
The hard-earn'd produce of my prosp'rous
woe :

To make thee sharer of my happier fate,
I wish'd alone and struggled to be great :
But what avails it — that success was mine,
That bright with plenty all my valleys
shine :

That o'er my hills my flocks in thousands
stray,

Ah what are these — when * *Emma* is away ?

* *The Lady always wrote to him under the
name of Emma.*

Plenty and flocks with transport I'd resign,
Too late — had lovely *Emma* but been mine !
What is my crime, I never sinn'd in
thought,

Love too much love, false fair, is all my
fault,

For this neglected sorrowing and alone,
Fruilefs I sigh, and unregarded moan ;
By his stern Captain on that rock confin'd,
Behold yon guiltless sailor left behind,
With tortur'd ken the gallant ship he sees,
Plough the calm main, and triumph in the
breeze :

The crew exalting towards their haven hie,
While he is left alone, to pine, despair and
die." —

Thus plain'd the sad *Almonzo* to the wind,
And all his anguish to the waves resign'd :
When bleak despair's drear mansions struck
his view,

Where wild with woe, the wretched lover
flew :

'Midst bogs and lakes expos'd, the ruin stood,
The winds howl'd round the atmosphere a
cloud ;

Across a black deep lake a plank was lay'd,
The only entrance to the gloomy shade :
Females in throngs who long in vain had sigh'd,
For wedlock's bonds, and joys those bonds
supplied,

Wrinkled with cares, with frowns and crosses
bleak,

In this drear dome their last sad respite seek :
The queen with transport eyes the ghastly
train,

Grins horrid smiles and triumphs 'midst self-
pain :

And leagues these subjects 'gainst her foes
the fair,

And arms with foul spight, ill-nature and
despair.

Amaz'd and musing at th' unpleasing scene,
Almonzo stood and reason caught the rein :

" *Emma* was fair and fraught with every
" grace —

" Grows not an *Emma*, in some happier
" place ?

" Then such a pleasing sympathy of mind : —
" Yet still some fair may prove as fondly kind.

" *Emma* alone seem'd form'd to bless my flame,
" But when inconstant *Emma's* not the same :

" Adieu false fair ; and tho' my soul must
" own,

" I once of all, cou'd love but thee alone.
" *Cupid* will aid, and soon that God will find,

" If not one fair as thee, more constant one
" and kind."

Quick from despair *Almonzo* smiling flies,
Forgets his anguish and dispels his sighs ;
The shining belles explores, who round him
move,

Catches a happier flame, and burns a-new with
love !

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

(Continued from p. 281. Vol. III.)

OUR last foreign history closed with a relation of the defeat of the French army at Crevelt on the 23d of June, by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic: the day after which engagement, Major-General Wangenheim, with four battalions and four squadrons marched to Osterad, to sustain the light-troops that went in pursuit of the French. Two days after the battle Te Deum was sung in the Hanoverian camp, with a Feu de Joye, and a general discharge of all their artillery. The 26th of June Major-General Wangenheim, with his corps, advanced to Nuys; and on the 27th the army marched in four columns, and encamped in the neighbourhood of Osterad, leaving a camp at Crevelt, consisting of six battalions and ten squadrons, under the command of the Hereditary Prince, and the Prince of Holstein. The French retreated towards Cologne; and fixed their head-quarters at Wering: they abandoned at Nuys a magazine of flour, and another of oats, which, it is believed, they would have totally destroyed, if the Hanoverian light troops would have given them time; but there is a great quantity still remaining that is fit for service, besides a large quantity of oats. Prince Ferdinand's advanced guards sent in prisoners every hour, and a great many wounded French officers and soldiers who could not keep up with the army, fell into their hands. Count Gisors, the only son of Marshal Belleisle, died three days after the battle, at Nuys, of a wound he received from a musket ball in the engagement.

The Hereditary Prince of Brunswic marched with a body of 6000 men to Ruremonde, which being a place of no defence, was obliged to capitulate on the 28th; and having obtained the honours of war, marched towards Liege. The allies being masters of Ruremond, demanded contributions to the amount of 40,000 crowns. They had even required 240,000 rations from the Bishopric of Liege, when all on a sudden they recalled some detachments of hussars that had advanced into that country. They have likewise aban-

doned Ruremond, where they behaved with great moderation.

Dusseldorpe was also summoned to surrender, and on the refusal of the commanding officer, the bombardment began; but the Elector Palatine, having preferred the preservation to the ruin of the inhabitants of Dusseldorp, the Governor of the place capitulated on the 8th in the forenoon, on condition that the garrison should march with the honours of war, and not serve for a year against the allies. Since when, nothing of great consequence has been transacted in Westphalia.

By the last advices from Neufs, where the head-quarters of the Hanoverians were on the 21st of July, we are informed, That the Hanoverian army had marched forward, and that Prince Ferdinand had fixed his head-quarters on the 19th at Bedburydyk; that his army had encamped on the eminences on this side of the Erff; and that the French continued very quiet in the same position as before on the other side of that river, which thus separates the two armies. A large train of heavy cannon, with 800 Hanoverian recruits, arrived at Neufs on the 20th instant. And from Mentz they write, that the vanguard of the Prince de Soubise's army, having advanced as far as the village of Ottersheim, had been attacked and repulsed with considerable loss, by a large detachment of Hessian troops which are encamped in the neighbourhood of Marbourg.

His Prussian Majesty's army, which in our last, we left besieging the city of Olmutz, have been obliged to raise the siege, urged thereto from sufficient motives, as will appear in the sequel: in the mean time, we shall relate the events which the Austrians aver to have occasioned it. They tell us, "that they (the Austrians,) having received advice that a large convoy of ammunition and provisions, consisting of four thousand Prussians was coming to the King of Prussia from Troppau; in order to intercept it, General Laudon was ordered to march one way, and the Generals de St. Ignon and Ziskowitz another, so as to meet at a place appointed for their rendezvous.

devious. It happened, however, that General Laudon, by his extraordinary expedition, in the midst of his march near Gibau, fell in with the Prussian escorte, which, the Austrians say, consisted of 10,000 men: Far from being disconcerted with this unexpected accident he immediately assembled his corps, which consisted at most but of 3 or 4000 men, and attacked the enemy without considering how much they were superior to him; and after an engagement of between five and six hours, he took a great number of waggons, and obliged the enemy to turn back. General Ziskowitz coming up at the same time, pursued the convoy, and totally defeated it, on the 30th of June. He took six pieces of cannon, and made prisoners two battallions of grenadiers, 21 officers and 800 men, after having killed twice that number. He took besides, 2000 waggons, loaded with ammunition and two with money, 1200 horses and 400 servants.

At the same time Marshal Daun brought his whole army, by an almost incredible march quite from Klenowitz under the cannon of Olmutz. Notwithstanding this motion, the Prussians continued to batter the town the greatest part of the night, but at the approach of day, their fire abating, Baron Marshal the Governor, perceived that they were going to raise the siege, and that their retreat was directed with precipitation towards the county of Glatz; upon which he ordered a general sally of the garrison, the principal intent of which was to destroy the enemy's works.

A part of Daun's army pursued them, and took many prisoners. Three thousand Croats marched with the utmost expedition to get possession of the pass at Roinertz, where a handful of men may stop an whole army. The Prussians, it is said, left behind them 60 pieces of heavy cannon, part of them nailed up."

The above is the Austrian account, as published in the *Brussels Gazette*. But even letters from Vienna shew the falsity of it, by lessening the advantages, said to be gained, very considerably.—Accounts of this transaction from divers other places, are briefly as follows:—From the *Hague* they say, they have no direct news from the King of Prussia's army in Moravia; but from all other quarters it seems agreed, that in reality they had gained little or no advantage over the Prussians.—From Dresden they tell us, that according to the

best information they have received, the body of Austrians that attacked the convoy going to the camp consisted of 15000 men, and the Prussian detachment 6000; that his Prussian majesty, in consequence of this convoy's being intercepted, was obliged to raise the siege of Olmutz, but that he was not much harassed in his retreat. That the loss of the convoy was attributed to General Ziethen's coming up an hour too late with a body of hussars, that were sent under his command to support the troops that escorted it.—A letter from the Prussian camp, to an officer in London, dated the day before the siege of Olmutz was raised, had this remarkable intelligence: "A large convoy is now arrived. This convoy was several times attacked by the Austrians, who carried off a few waggons, who paid very dear for them, having left a great number of men killed on the road."—And a letter from *Hamburg* says, 'We have received advice from *Berlin*, that after an engagement of two days, the 29th and 30th of last month, the Prussian escorte repulsed the Austrians, and conducted safe 3000 waggons to the Prussian army in Moravia.'—Lastly, Several letters from the Prussian army affirm, that the Austrian army had taken no more than 207 waggons (instead of 2000 mentioned in the *Brussels Gazette*) and the Prussians only lost 300 men on that occasion: These letters likewise contain the following particulars, viz. That his Prussian Majesty has been ill of a fever for more than a month past, but is now happily recovered.—Upon the whole, before the Prussians left Olmutz it was almost entirely destroyed by bombardment and the cannonading which it has sustained during the siege, and that it will cost an immense sum to put it in the same condition it was in before it was attacked. This enterprize, continued so long and abandoned so suddenly, and which was just upon the point of being accomplished, occasions astonishment in some, and in others admiration, at the wise foresight of the King of Prussia, who might possibly be attacked at the same time by a sally from the garrison, flanked by the Generals Bucow and St. Ignon, taken in front by the army of Count Daun, and in the rear by the Generals Jahnus, Ladon, Ziskowitz, and Col. Lannins. The retreat too of this Monarch is looked upon as a masterpiece of military art, having sustained little or no loss, though he had in front and rear no less than four bodies of the enemy.

Several

Several letters from Berlin, dated the 18th of July, unanimously advise, that the King of Prussia, after having possessed himself of the magazines which the Austrians had established at Leutomissel and Konigsgratz, had attacked their army between the last-mentioned place and Pardubitz, and entirely defeated it. According to these letters, this action was fought the 12th instant, and the victory was as complete in favour of his Prussian majesty, as that of Lissa. It is added, that the Austrians, being obliged to fly on all sides, had set fire to eleven villages in order to cover their precipitate retreat.

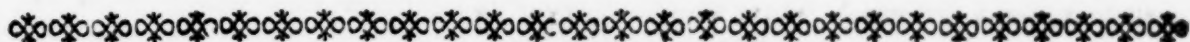
The Russians have, since our last mention of them, quitted their camp, and began operations against Pomerania and the New March, in a very barbarous and brutish manner. The Cossacks having plundered the town of Ratzbuhr, and nineteen villages in that neighbourhood, stripping the poor inhabitants to their last shirt. They broke and burnt the household goods, spoiled the corn, and drove away all the cattle and horses into Poland, where they have been sold for a trifle. The inhabitants were used in the most cruel manner, though they delivered up their all. The minister of Lottin, named Haensell, they inhumanly killed, after cutting off his right hand. M. Osten, Provincial Counsellor at Burtzen, and the ministers of Wallachsee, Hansentier, and Wolflatzke, were beaten most unmercifully and left half dead. Counsellor Osten died a day or two after. Another gentleman, of the name of Osten, aged 66, was tied neck and heels on a heap of straw, which they afterwards set on fire, and left him in that condition,

from which it is probable he cannot recover. We pass over in silence their brutal behaviour to women of every age and condition. After the Cossacks had thus ravaged half the circle of New Stettin, this gang of savages went by the barony of Draheim into the New Marche, and into the circles of Dramburgh and Arenswalde, where they signalized themselves in the same infamous manner: but being as cowardly as they are cruel, the approach of some troops detached from Custrin made them pass the river in all haste. They have retired into the Polish territory, and no doubt will come again to ravage places where no resistance can be made. Thus General Fermer has only ruined some thousands of persons without any advantage to himself for the march of his army.

From Sweden we have advice, that the King has sent orders to Count Hamilton, who commands his army in Pomerania, to begin his operations without delay, and to push them with all possible vigour.

If a judgment may be formed from the exterior behaviour of the court of Naples, one may conclude, that it will follow the system of that of Madrid, and will probably second its armaments, whatever may be the object of them.

We have not, since our last, received any material intelligence from *America*; there are several vague accounts and flying reports concerning the taking of Louisbourg; but not being to be relied on as authentic, they are not entitled to a place here.



Chronological Diary, for 1758.

SUNDAY, July 2.

A Thanksgiving prayer was read in all the churches in the bills of mortality for the victory of Crevelt.

Arrived at Portsmouth the fleet and transports under the command of the Duke of Marlborough in perfect health, the day before they arrived they intended to land at Cherbourg, and the men were all in the boats; but a high wind springing up, prevented it; they fired very briskly from the

shore, on one boat that attempted to land, but killed no body: they were in want of provisions and forage. The whole fleet are in good spirits, and well.

MONDAY, 3

This morning came advice, that on Wednesday last arrived at Spithead from the Mediterranean Admiral Saunders, in his Majesty's ship, the Montague, Capt. Rowley, with the Revenge and Greyhound men of war, together with the Foudroyant, Capt.

Capt. Carket, and the Orpheus French men of war, some time since taken in the Mediterranean.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

This day the court of Directors of the East-India company stationed the following ships, viz. Walpole, Capt. Francis Fowler, and Hector, Capt. John Williams, for Canton; Chesterfield, Capt. Carter, and Edgcourt, Capt. Pearse, for China and Limpo; Oxford, Capt. Stevens; a new ship, Capt. Fennake; a new ship, Capt. George Jackson, a new ship, Capt. De-buke; Suffolk, Capt. Lemin, and Denham, Capt. Tryon, for Fort, St George and China; Earl of Holderness, Capt. Brooke, and Delewar, Capt. Quallet, for St. Helena and Bencoolen; a new ship, Capt. George Wilson, for Madras; Duke of Dorset, Capt. Forrester, a new ship, Capt. Lindsey, and Stormont, Capt. Hindman, for Coast and Bay; Griffin, Capt. Thomas Dethic, Harcourt, Capt. Webber, Godolphin, Capt. Hutchinson, Clinton, Capt. Nanfan, and Houghton, Capt. Newton, for Bombay.

FRIDAY, 7.

A number of the Serjeants who are pensioners in Chelsea Hospital, have received orders to repair where they shall be respectively directed by the Lord Lieutenants of the several counties of England, to teach the Militia their exercise, for which they are to have an allowance of 7 s. per week.

Orders are given for the Lieutenants of the several counties in England to expedite the raising the Militia with all possible diligence.

By the bill passed the last sessions of parliament, to amend and explain the Militia bill, every city or town has the liberty to offer volunteers if they chuse it, instead of standing the chance of the ballot. Every substitute is, equally with the person serving for himself, exempted from being pressed: and the substitute is also entitled (having been called out into actual service) to set up any trade in any place whatever. Every Militia man is to have his cloaths at the end of three years. Every Militia man, when the Militia of his country shall be ordered into actual service, shall receive one guinea.

The families of the Militia men shall, in their absence, be provided for out of the county stock. If a Militia man shall fall sick on a day of march, he is to be provided for. The Militia can never be sent out of the kingdom upon any pretence whatever; nor can they, as appears by the oath they take, be employed, but only for the im-

mediate defence of their country. The Captains have power of making Corporals out of the private militia men, which is six-pence advance each day of exercise; and the further vacancies of serjeants are to be filled up out of the Militia men, which is one shilling a day the whole year.—Militia men's sons may also be appointed Drummers, which is sixpence a day the whole year. The regular payment of the Militia is also regulated by another bill.

By the act for an additional duty on windows, every house is to pay one shilling yearly, over and above the two shillings paid before; every house containing 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14 windows, to pay only sixpence per window, as before; but every house containing 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19 windows, is to pay fifteen-pence for each window, instead of nine-pence; and every house containing 20 windows, or upwards, is to pay eighteen-pence for each window, instead of a shilling.

By the act, passed last session, for taking off the duty of six-pence per ounce on wrought plate, it is enacted, That, in lieu thereof, from and after the 5th instant, each person trading in, or selling gold or silver plate, or any wares composed of gold or silver, or any wares in which gold or silver shall be manufactured; and all persons employed to sell gold or silver plate, or any such wares as aforesaid, at any auction or public sale, or by commission, shall respectively take out a licence from the Excise-office, for which they are to pay 40 s. and to be renewed ten days at least before the expiration of 12 months after taking out the first licence, under the penalty of 20 l. for each offence. But this act does not tend to subject persons to any penalty, for trading in gold or silver lace, gold or silver wire, thread or fringe; nor does it repeal the act of the 29th year of his present Majesty, for laying a duty on persons using silver plate in their families, &c.

TUESDAY, 18.

Sir John Barnard, Knt. Father of the city, and Alderman of Bridge ward without, desired the court of Aldermen would permit him to resign his gown.

MONDAY, 24.

Advices from Portsmouth gives us the following account of the transactions of that place, viz. That an experiment had been made with the light-horse and flat-bottomed boats from the Southsea beach, where the horse lie encamped; twelve horses were put on board a boat, which had a platform laid

laid in it, railed round. They were carried to Spithead, and laid a long side a transport three miles from the beach, and were slung and hoisted into the ship, and reimbarked into the boats with great ease. Several guns were fired to try the horses, which they bore very patiently, only snorting a little at the smoke flying about them. They were landed on the beach again in extreme good order. That a battalion of Talbot's regiment is embarked at Cowes for Jamaica, and Haine's, Kingsley's, and the fusileers for Embden; and that all the troops from the Isle of Wight are on board the transports and remain at Spithead with Commodore Howe's Squadron, which is completely fitted for sea, and only wait for a fair wind. That Prince Edward is on board the Effex, Commodore Howe, and that General Bligh, and all the other general officers, were ready to embark at an hour's warning.

TUESDAY, 25.

Was held a court of Common Council at Guildhall, when the bill for raising 2000 l. on the inhabitants of this city for payment of the Orphans duty, *was read a third time, and passed into an act.*

After which, upon the motion of John Patterson, Esq;

It was resolved, *Nemine contradicente,*

"That, Sir John Barnard, Knt. so justly and emphatically stiled the Father of this city having lately (to the great and lasting regret of this court) thought proper to resign the office of Alderman, the thanks of this court given him, for having so long and faithfully devoted himself to the service of his fellow citizens: for the honour and influence which this city has, upon many occasions, derived from the dignity of his character, and the wisdom, steadiness, and integrity of his conduct: for his firm adherence to the constitution, both in church and state, his noble struggles for liberty, and his disinterested and inviolable pursuit of the true glory and prosperity of his King and country, uninfluenced by power, unawed by clamour, and unbiassed by the prejudice of party."

A petition from Henry March, Esq, (who was drank to in the mayoralty of Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq; as a fit person to be Sheriff of this city) *was read, setting forth,* that he had deposited 600 l. and twenty marks as the accustomary fees, in the hands of the Chamberlain, to excuse him from serving the said office, but as he had not been elected by the Common hall, he prayed, that 200 l. thereof might

be returned him, and he be discharged from serving the office, which the Court consented to.

A prosecution was ordered to be immediately commenced against Thomas Trumrn, Esq; for having refused to take upon him the office of Sheriff, to which he was lately elected.

Thomas. Whately appeared with six Compurgators, and swore himself not worth 15000 l. whereupon he was discharged from serving the office of Sheriff.

Sir Robert Ladbroke took upon him the office of Father of this city, and the Aldermanship of Bridge ward without.

And the thanks of the court of Aldermen was given to Sir John Barnard, in the following terms:

"It is unanimously agreed and ordered, that the thanks of this court be given to Sir John Barnard, Knt. late one of the Aldermen, and Father of this city, for his constant attendance and salutary counsels in this court, his wife, vigilant, and impartial administration of justice, his unwearied zeal for the honour, safety and prosperity of his fellow citizens, his inviolable attachment to the laws and liberties of his country, and for the noble example he has set for a long and uninterrupted course of virtue in private as well as public life."

Nathaniel Nash, Esq; is elected an Alderman of Castlebaynard ward, in the room of Sir Robert Ladbroke.

James Dandridge, Esq; (nominated in the mayoralty of Thomas Rawlinson, Esq;) and Matthew Rolliston, Esq; (nominated in the mayoralty of Slingsby Bethell, Esq;) were at a Common-hall, elected Sheriffs of this city and county of Middlesex for the ensuing year.

The following is a translation of the Manifesto which his Grace the Duke of Marlborough published in Brittany on the 7th of June, the second day after the landing the troops at Cancele.

"WE the High and Mighty Prince, Charles Duke of Marlborough, Margrave of Blandford, Earl of Sunderland, Baron Churchill, Knight of the most noble order of the garter, Privy-Councillor to his Britannic Majesty, Grand Master of the Ordnance and Commander in chief of his forces, &c.

Make known to all the inhabitants of Brittany, that the descent on their coast with the powerful army under our command, and our formidable armament by sea, is not made with an intention to make
U u war

war on the inhabitants of the country, excepting those who shall be found in arms, or shall otherwise oppose the just war which we wage against his Majesty the most Christian King.

Be it known, therefore, to all who will remain in peaceable possession of their habitations and effects, that they may stay unmolested in their respective dwellings, and follow their usual occupations; and that, excepting the customs and taxes which they pay to the King, nothing will be required of them, either in money or merchandizes, but what is absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the army; and that for all the provisions, they shall bring in, they shall be paid ready money.

On the contrary, if, notwithstanding this declaration which we have been pleased to make, the inhabitants of the towns or villages carry away their furniture, effects, or provisions, and abandon their houses or dwellings, we shall treat such delinquents as enemies, and destroy by fire and sword, or such other methods as shall be in our power, their towns, villages dwellings or houses.

Given at the head quarters at Parame, June 7, 1758.

MARLBOROUGH.

By his Grace's command BRYANT.

His Grace sent at the same time the following letter to the Magistrates and Echevins of St. Malo.

Gentlemen,

We being in possession of all the country between Dinan, Rennes, and Doll, as far as St. Malo, and finding that all the inhabitants of the towns and villages in this extent of country, have abandoned their habitations, probably, to avoid the payment of the usual contributions: and as we are informed that the inhabitants have, by your orders been compelled to go to St. Malo; we give you notice; that if they do not return peaceably to their houses, and send their Magistrates to our head quarters to settle their contributions, we shall think ourselves obliged to set fire to them without further delay.

MARLBOROUGH.

A respite was brought to Newgate for Dr. Hensley till the 8th of November.

Admiral Osborne, is arrived at Portsmouth with the St. George and Monarque men of war; they sailed from Gibraltar on the 25th of June, he has since struck his flag and set out for London.

The Litchfield and Faulkland men of

war are arrived at Plymouth, with the trade for the Leeward islands, consisting 82 sail, 50 of them for the port of London. It is reported, that not a ship belonging to the convoy is missing. All their hands were pressed, to complete the manning of Lord Anson's fleet.

Provisions imported last week at Bristol from Ireland, viz. 37 tierces, 645 barrels of beef, 79 barrels 54 half barrels 34 half barrels pork, 4 barrels, 23 half barrels tongues, 607 firkins, 44 kegs, 5 pots, 3 crocks butter.

WEDNESDAY. 26.

The Duke of Marlborough appointed Commander in Chief of the British forces intended to serve at the lower Rhine.

The Parliament is further prorogued to the 28th of September.

Ships taken by the ENGLISH.

THE Atalanta, from Curacao to Amsterdam, with sugar, coffee, indigo, hides and cocoa, by the Veteran privateer, Captain Talbot, and brought into the Downs.

The Dreadnought and Anson privateers have carried into Bristol a French privateer, and the Anna, a retaken Virginia man, bound to London.

A Dutch ship of 400 tons, bound from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, by the Nancy and Trial letters of marque, belonging to Bristol, bound from Jamaica.

The Antelope, Capt. Burford, has taken a French ship with stores, bound to Quebec; and has retaken an Irish vessel, and sent them both into Madeira.

The Grand Admiral of Obo, with brandy, wine, &c. and the St. John of Masterland, both for Cettie from Stockholm, taken by the Bristol and St. Andrew privateers of Bristol, are brought into Falmouth.

The Catherine and Elizabeth, Walfe, with sugar, coffee and cotton, from St. Eustathia; and the Lady Sophia, Ruickham, with wine and brandy, from Bourdeaux from Stetin, both Dutch, are brought into Portsmouth by the Experiment privateer, Capt. Strivens.

The Loire, Capt. Gautier, of 36 guns and 300 men, from Toulon to Quebec, with upwards of 1000 tons of provisions, wine, flour, &c. is taken by the St. Alban man of war, and the Favourite sloop, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Ulerica Elenora, bound from Bourdeaux to Stockholm, laden with wine, is taken by the St. Andrew privateer of Bristol,

stol, and the Hercules privateer of London, and sent into Plymouth.

The Phoenix privateer of Bristol has taken the Joachin, Capt. Juan Francis Zuralde, and the St. Joseph, Capt. Martin Scribe, both laden with flour, brandy and salt, of and from St. Sebastian's, and has sent them both into Plymouth.

The Duke of Cornwall privateer of Bristol, has taken a ship and a brig, with Spanish passes, bound to Gaspar in Cape-Breton, and sent them for Newfoundland. And also has sent into Bristol, a Spanish snow.

Five more ships with stores for Cape Breton, are taken by other privateers.

The Blenheim privateer has brought in with her a brigantine, bound from St. Eustatia to Amsterdam.

The Venus, Gaspart Fouke, from Marseilles to St. Domingo, is taken by the Nelly's Resolution, Capt. Smith, of London, and brought into Falmouth.

The John and William, Hunter, from Clyde to Virginia, is taken by the Augusta man of war, and carried into Jamaica.

The Liverpool privateer, Capt. Hutchenson, belonging to Liverpool, has taken a French ship called the Roy Gaspard, of twenty-two guns, bound from Messina to Marseilles, and carried her into Gibraltar.

The Drake privateer, of Bristol, has sent into that port a French schooner, bound from Brest for Louisburg, with flour, &c. taken off Brest.

Ships taken by the FRENCH.

THE Delaware, Hall, from Naples for London, is taken and carried into Marseilles.

Thn Kitty, Rafton; the Industry, Anderson; the Hunter, King; bound to St. Kitt's the Jolly Robin, Wills; the Friendship, Webber; bound to Antigua; and the Frankland, Brookings, bound to Bristol, are taken by the French, and carried into Martinico and Guardaloupe.

The Nancy, Hunter, and the —, Dixon, both from Hamborough for London, richly laden, are taken by the Danae and Harmon French frigates, and sent into Zuric Zee. They took the above ships about 23 leagues to the northward of the Texel.

The Deal-castle, Harman, a letter of marque of London, is taken and carried into Malta.

The Otter, Rankin, for North Carolina for London, is carried into Bergen, by

the Count de St. Germain privateer from Dunkirk.

The Aurora, Wilson, from Liverpool to South Carolina, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

The Gibraltar packet, Livingston, from Barbadoes to Gibraltar, was taken the 29th of May, close in with Tariesa and carried in there: it is said to have been within musket shot of the Spanish shore.

The St. Andrew, Duncan, from Leith to Hamburgh is taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Black Sally, Cleghorn, from Leith, was taken and ransomed for 320 guineas.

The Garland, Smith, from Leith to Gibraltar was taken and ransomed for 250 guineas.

The Johanna, Goodfellow, from Bergen to Dantzic is retaken by the Defiance privateer, Capt. Deckey, in fight of a large French privateer, and brought into Hull.

The St. Antony, prize to the Mars privateer, is retaken by the French, going to Leghorn.

The Euphan, Procter, and the Christian Isabell, Lamb, and a brigantine, all from Dundee, are taken by the Marshal Belleisle privateer.

The Mary, Parker, from Sunderland for Holland, is taken and carried into Dunkirk.

MARRIAGES.

THE Hon. Frederick Vane, to Miss Henrietta Meredith.

William Tustion, Esq; of Oxfordshire, to Miss Clarke, of Hertford.

Charles Skipton, Esq; of Corke, in Ireland, to Miss Sukely Whitehead, of Old Windfor.

The Hon. Col. Fitzroy, to Miss Warren, one of the coheireses of the late Sir Peter Warren.

Mr. Robert Chambers, Sugar baker, to Miss Nancy Butler, of Watbrook.

Walter Waring, Esq; member of parliament for Bishop's Castle, to Miss Ranby, daughter of Mr. Ranby, Sergeant-Surgeon to the King.

Joseph Hart, jun. Esq; to Miss Jenny Vanner, of Kensington.

Thomas Trollope Browne, Esq; to Miss Needham.

DEATHS.

Lient. Gen. James Cockran.

William Chapnam, Esq; late a Merchant of this city.

Henry Baxter, Esq; in Privy-Gardens Whitehall.

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